



COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1913.

BY

C. H. TATTERSALL,

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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1913-1914.

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J.P.

„ „ WINDSOR, J.P.

TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1913.

There has been a slight increase in the Birth Rate during the year (from 26·8 to 27·0 per 1,000 of the population), and the Death Rate of 16·3 per 1,000 is almost the lowest on record since 1878, and is 1 per 1,000 lower than last year. There have been decreases in the Death Rates from Measles, Whooping Cough, and a slight decrease from Phthisis, and an increase from Scarlet Fever. The Death Rates in Islington and Trinity Wards are the highest in the Borough, as might naturally be expected, as they are the oldest districts and contain the lowest class of property in the Borough.

There was a small outbreak of Small Pox in July, details of which are contained in Section II. of the Report.

In the Autumn a sharp outbreak of Scarlet Fever occurred, which has continued up to the time of writing, 1,224 cases having been notified, as compared with 541 in 1912. This had the effect of keeping Ladywell Sanatorium very full, and has interfered materially with the average attendance of the children in the Schools.

The Notification of Births Act was adopted by the Committee at the end of the year, and this should assist the various measures taken for the prevention of Infant Mortality.

Towards the end of the year the Council decided to take over from the Ladies' Public Health Society the staff of Lady Health Visitors employed by them, and

these are now working under the full control of the Committee. Full particulars of their work will be found in Section V.

The work in connection with Tuberculosis has been actively pushed forward during the year. A site for a new Tuberculosis Hospital was found at Marple, and the sanction of the Local Government Board obtained for its acquisition. Plans for the erection of a Sanatorium for 100 beds are now in course of preparation. Very active work has been carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensary in Regent Road, where during the year 674 patients were examined and treated, and 688 adult contacts were examined, unsuspected tuberculosis being found in 4·5 per cent of these cases. 757 contacts of school age were also examined, of whom 2·5 per cent were found to be suffering from definite pulmonary tuberculosis. The total number of patients examined was 2,319, and the total number of attendances at the Dispensary 7,302. Full details of the work done in this Department, which I venture to think will be found interesting, will be found on page 55.

In connection with the examination of school children, a considerably increased amount of treatment has been given at the School Clinic at Regent Road, the details of which are set out in the section of this Report devoted to the Medical Inspection of School Children.

In Section IV. an account of the work done by the Veterinary Inspector and his Department will be found, and it is very disappointing to find that in spite of the large amount of work done in the inspection of farms and the examination of milk, the amount of tuberculosis in milk appears to have been much greater during the year

than previously. Thus, whereas in 1909 the percentage of tuberculosis samples was 10·1, in 1910 9·4, in 1911 7·45, in 1912 8·5, in 1913 the percentage rose to 16·2. No satisfactory reason can be given for this increase, although it may be suspected that the high price of dairy cattle and the difficulties following the occurrence of Foot and Mouth Disease in this and the previous year may have led to the retention on the farms of diseased cattle in greater numbers than previously.

The house to house inspection of the Borough required by the Town Planning Act has been completed during the year, and the full details will be found on page 176.

In September the long and happy association of Mr. Carter Bell with this Department was terminated by his death, which was greatly deplored by all who had the pleasure of coming into contact with him. It was decided by the Council that in future the duties of Public Analyst should be done by a gentleman who should give his whole time to the service of the Corporation.

Owing to the promotion of Dr. Uttley to be Assistant Tuberculosis Medical Officer, Dr. Wilbourne was appointed to the staff as Assistant School Medical Officer.

In conclusion, I wish to record my appreciation of the cordial support I have received during the year from my deputy, Dr. Osborne, and every member of the staff of the Department.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. H. TATTERSALL,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Town Hall,

Salford,

28th May, 1914.



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SECTION I.
MORTALITY STATISTICS.

SECTION I.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Population.

The Registrar-General estimates that the population of the County Borough of Salford was 233,849 in the middle of 1913, and this number is made the basis on which the various Birth, Death, and Sickness rates mentioned in this report are calculated.

The male population is estimated to be 112,876, and the female 120,973.

The age distribution of the population is—

Under 5 years of age.....	27,190
From 5 to 15	47,647
„ 15 „ 25	43,570
„ 25 „ 65	107,112
Over 65	8,330

The natural increase of the population for the year, that is, the excess of births over deaths, is 2,547.

Births.

There were 6,430 births registered in the Borough in 1913, 3,296 being males and 3,134 females, giving a birth rate of 27·0 per thousand of the population. This

is an increase from the previous year of 203 births, or an increase in the birth rate of 0·2 per thousand. The birth rate for the 96 large towns averaged 25·1, and for the whole of England and Wales, 23·9, as compared with 27·0 in Salford. There were 196 births registered as illegitimate, or 3·0 per cent of the total births; 49 of these illegitimate births were registered in the first quarter, 54 in the second, 46 in the third, and 47 in the fourth.

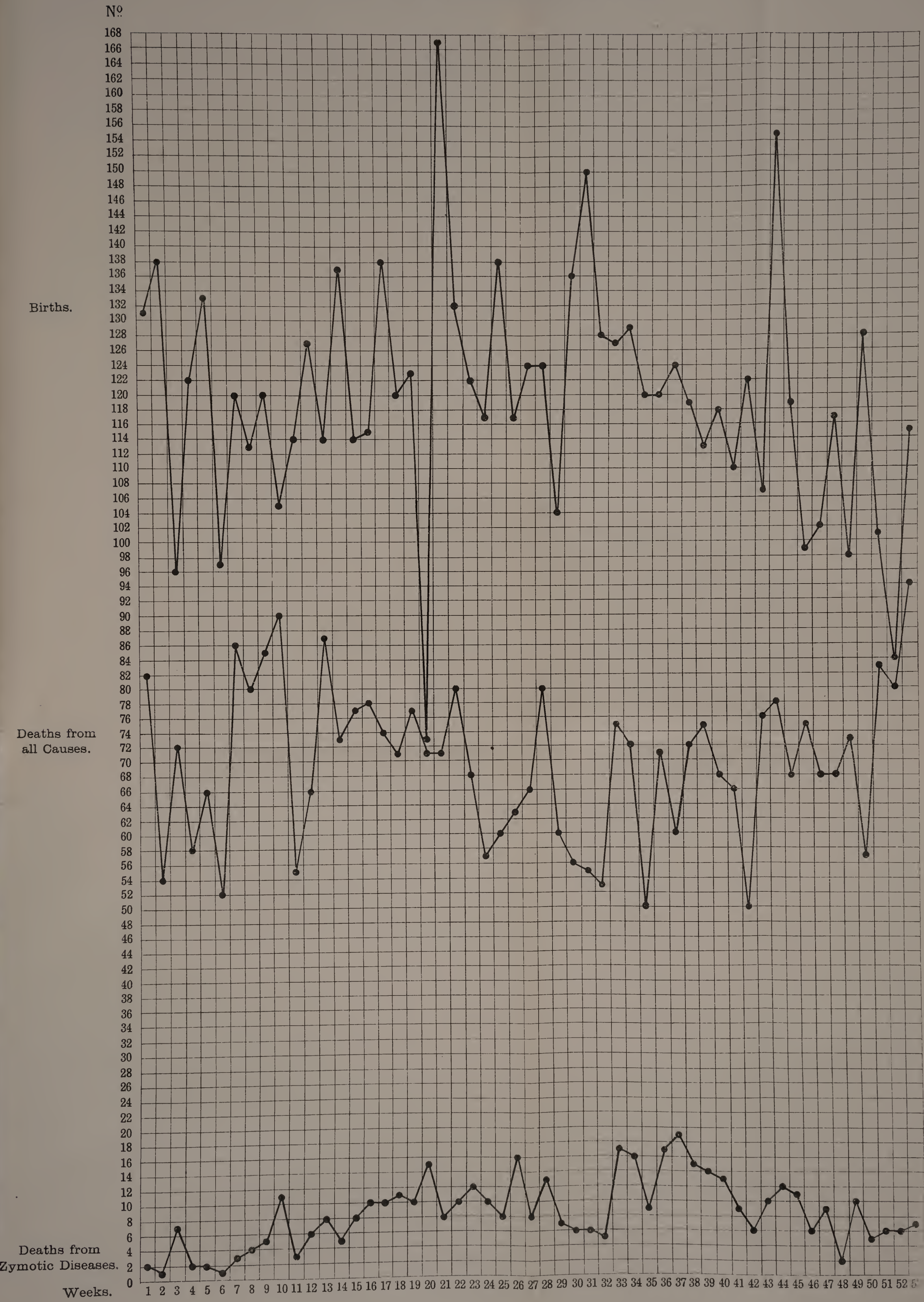
STILL BIRTHS.—I have ascertained from the Registrars of the Cemeteries, and the Sextons of other burial grounds, that the bodies of 237 still-born children have been buried. The Midwives notified the occurrence of 147 still births. The Notification of Births Act was adopted by the Council on the 7th of January, 1914, and notification commenced on the 11th February, 1914.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough during 1913 was 3,883, of which number 2,025 were males and 1,858 females, giving a death rate of 16·3 per thousand of the population. There were 972 deaths in the first quarter of the year, 967 in the second, 896 in the third, and 1,048 in the fourth. The accompanying chart shows the number of births and deaths registered weekly from all causes, and from zymotic diseases, respectively.

ACUTE LUNG DISEASES.—From bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy, 949 deaths were registered, against 948 for 1912, 842 for 1911, and 817 for 1910. From bronchitis there were 440 deaths, giving a death rate of

BIRTHS, DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, AND FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES,
IN EACH WEEK DURING 1913.



1·8 per thousand persons living, while from pneumonia there were 401 deaths, giving a death rate of 1·7. From respiratory diseases generally there were 87 fewer deaths than in 1912.

CANCER.—There were 237 deaths registered as being due to cancer or malignant disease, giving a death rate of 1·0 per thousand, as compared with 1·0 last year.

NERVOUS DISEASES.—From the various nervous diseases there were 327 deaths, giving a death rate of 1·4 per 1,000, as compared with 1·4 in 1912, 1·3 in 1911, 1·6 in 1910, and 1·5 the average for the five years 1908 to 1912.

HEART DISEASE.—There were 424 deaths from heart disease. This gives a death rate of 1·8 per 1,000, compared with 1·5 for 1912, 1·3 for 1911, 1·4 for 1910, and 1·4 the average for the five years 1908 to 1912.

COMPARISON WITH DECENNIAL AVERAGES.—In Table M 12 there will be found an interesting comparison of the deaths from various specified causes in 1913, with the decennial average number for the Borough, and in two diseases only was there an excess; but the greatest diminution was in tuberculosis.

PHTHISIS, TUBERCULAR DISEASES, AND INFLUENZA.—The mortality from these diseases will be found in Section II. of this report.

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES.—These are shown in detail in Tables Nos. M 4, 6, and 10. Comparing the death rates with the previous year, it is found that under five years of age the rate is 48·6 per thousand, against

52·5; from 5 to 15 years of age the rate is 3·2, against 3·2; from 15 to 25, 3·5, against 3·6; from 25 to 65, 13·3, against 13·5; and over 65, 91·3, against 100·5 per thousand.

Out of the total number of deaths 3,565 or 91·8 per cent were certified by Registered Medical Practitioners, 310 or 8·0 per cent by the Coroner, and 8 or 0·2 per cent were uncertified.

INFANT MORTALITY.—There were 891 deaths of infants under one year of age registered during the year, giving a death rate of 139 per thousand births. This is an increase on the previous year, when the death rate was 130 per thousand births, but is under the average of the preceding five years, which was 142 per thousand births. The chief causes of death among infants, compared with the average of the preceding five years, were—

Zymotic diseases	250	compared with	219
Atrophy, marasmus, debility..	116	„ „	73
Premature birth	124	„ „	122
Convulsions.	38	„ „	37
Bronchitis and pneumonia . . .	187	„ „	190
Disease of digestive system. . .	53	„ „	46

The 250 deaths from Zymotic diseases were principally due to diarrhœa, 130; measles, 33; and whooping cough 22.

In Table No. M 13 the infant mortality rate for the 33 Great Towns is given, and Salford is 29th on the list. Compared with the eight Lancashire Towns, Salford stands the fourth, the rates being Blackburn 117, Manchester 127, Liverpool 131, Salford 136, Oldham 140, Bolton 144, Preston 159, and Burnley 171.

The work of the Health Visitors for the purpose of checking infant mortality is dealt with in Section V. of this report.

SENILE MORTALITY.—775 or 20 per cent of the total deaths were those of persons of 65 years of age or over; this is 1 per cent less than last year. Of these 88 were certified to have died from old age, 163 from heart disease, 194 from bronchitis, 100 from brain disease, and 62 from cancer.

COMPARISON OF THE DEATH RATE IN SALFORD WITH THAT IN THE 33 GREAT TOWNS.—This is shown in Table No. M 13, where the details will be found. The death rate for the year in the whole of England and Wales was 13·7 per thousand; in the 96 large towns 14·3, and in Salford it was 15·8 per thousand.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.—This is set out in full detail in Table No. M 10 appended to this report. From this it is seen that of this total, 3,883 deaths from all causes, there were from—

Zymotic Diseases, including Tuberculosis, etc.	986	deaths, or 25·4 per cent of the total			deaths
Constitutional Diseases.	288	„	7·4	„	„
Developmental	279	„	7·2	„	„
Local	1,979	„	51·0	„	„
Other	351	„	9·0	„	„

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—The death rate from the seven zymotic diseases for the year was 1·9 per thousand of the population, as compared with 2·2 in the previous year,

2·5 in 1911, and 1·8 in 1910. The deaths from the various diseases are given in the following table :—

	1913		1912		1913		1912	
Measles.....	129	..	246	Whooping Cough.	40	..	127	
Scarlet Fever.....	30	..	11	Diphtheria.....	29	..	31	
Fever {	Typhus ..	—	..	—	Diarrhœa	187	..	83
	Enteric ..	26	..	19	Small Pox	—	..	—
	Continued	—	..	—				

Detailed information as to zymotic sickness will be found in Section II. of this report.

Population—Estimated to the middle of the year . . . { Males . . . 112,876 }
 { Females... 120,973 } **Total** . . . 233,849

Births	{	Males	3,296	{	Total	6,430
		Females ...	3,134			

Annual Rate of Births per 1,000 of the Population 27.0

Deaths under One Year of Age per 1,000 Births	139
--	------------

Deaths	{	Males	2,025	{	Total	3,883
		Females ...	1,858			

Annual Rate of Mortality per	Males	17.6	} Total	16.3
1,000	Females . . .	15.1		

Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases.	1.9
--	------------

Excess of Registered Births over Deaths	2,547
--	--------------

Estimated Annual Increase of Population.....	1,123
---	--------------

Density.—The mean density of the Borough is equal to 45·0 person per acre.

Area.—The Municipal Borough of Salford has a total area of 5,202 acres.

Elevation.—The mean elevation of the Borough is 140 feet above sea-level, and varies between 85 feet and 250 feet.

TABLE M. 1.
FOR WHOLE DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population, to estimated Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.	Number.	*Rate.	of Non- Residents registered in the District. 8.	of Residents not registered in the District. 9.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.
								Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births. 11.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.		10	12.	13.
1908.....	228,463	7,201	7,264	31.2	4,351	19.0	89	1,110	4,356	18.7
1909.....	229,519	6,725	6,778	29.5	4,402	19.2	86	959	4,369	19.0
1910.....	230,579	6,526	6,594	28.6	3,769	16.3	101	866	3,738	16.2
1911.....	231,641	6,281	6,345	27.4	3,890	16.8	223	980	4,036	17.4
1912.....	232,726	6,134	6,227	26.8	3,853	16.6	212	811	4,005	17.2
1913.....	233,849	6,336	6,430	27.0	3,819	16.0	117	891	3,883	16.3

* Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 6 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 6, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9.

By the term “Non-Residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

Area of district in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) .. 5,202

Total Population at All Ages 231,380 } At Census
Number of Inhabited Houses 47,935 } of
Average Number of Persons per house .. 4.83 } 1911.

TABLE M. 2.

Ward.	Population estimated to the middle of the Year.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
Kersal	18,214	16·9	10·8	102
Albert Park	15,778	22·6	11·2	118
Grosvenor	14,565	24·7	15·0	107
St. Matthias'	12,894	31·9	18·7	112
Trinity	10,210	30·6	23·9	201
Crescent	12,545	28·1	18·8	175
Islington	10,026	35·3	31·9	238
Regent	12,650	29·1	16·6	112
Ordsall	15,291	33·0	19·3	163
Trafford	11,569	35·1	17·6	130
Charlestown	15,927	31·9	19·2	154
St Thomas'	11,363	30·7	20·6	146
St Paul's	12,645	30·4	15·5	130
Seedley	23,486	26·3	11·3	121
Weaste	14,206	18·0	12·6	115
Hope	22,480	20·5	12·4	102
Totals	233,849	27·0	16·3	139

TABLE M. 3.
DEATHS IN WARDS FOR THE YEAR 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AT ALL AGES.																
	Borough.	Kersal.	Albert Park.	Grosvenor.	St. Matthias.	Trinity.	Crescent.	Islington.	Regent.	Ordall.	Trafford.	Charlestown.	St. Thomas.	St. Paul's.	Seedley.	Waste.	Hope.
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	129	..	..	3	5	10	12	23	10	14	11	7	5	8	14	2	5
Scarlet fever	30	2	..	6	..	..	..	4	2	6	1	..	1	3	4	..	..
Whooping cough.....	40	1	2	2	6	6	3	3	2	4	3	4	1	1	..	..	2
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	29	..	3	1	1	3	..	..	4	2	1	2	2	1	5	4	..
Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fevers { Typhus	26	1	2	2	..	1	3	1	..	..	3	2	1	4	1	..	5
{ Enteric .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Other continued .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic influenza.....	28	7	1	4	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	5
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthrax .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	187	4	4	7	12	16	16	21	15	19	15	17	10	9	13	3	6
Enteritis	27	..	2	3	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	4	5	1	4	..	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Gastritis	16	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	4	..	1
Puerperal fever.....	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Erysipelas.....	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Phthisis.....	324	16	16	8	20	27	23	23	29	24	25	14	26	14	14	18	16	27
Other tuberculous diseases.....	136	2	2	6	9	11	8	14	13	7	9	10	12	16	3	8	2	6
Cancer, malignant disease.....	237	20	20	14	18	12	14	14	15	7	11	13	17	14	16	18	14	20
Bronchitis.....	440	19	19	16	26	34	36	27	44	25	46	28	24	28	20	33	14	20
Pneumonia	401	17	17	18	19	30	31	15	37	21	39	31	46	22	22	19	16	18
Pleurisy	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	1
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	36	4	4	1	3	..	1	2	3	2	..	2	3	3	3	3	4	2
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver	33	5	5	2	2	2	1	2	6	1	2	..	3	1	..	1	1	4
Venereal diseases	20	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	5	2	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..
Premature birth	124	6	6	6	6	2	8	8	7	3	14	7	13	10	7	13	3	11
Diseases and accidents of parturition	25	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	3	..	1	5	1	..
Heart diseases.....	424	24	24	21	23	25	24	28	35	22	29	20	29	30	20	29	26	39
Brain and Nervous diseases	327	18	18	21	17	18	19	19	18	16	20	9	36	20	23	23	16	34
Urinary diseases	114	14	14	6	8	3	7	5	6	9	9	5	6	5	8	6	8	9
Atrophy and Marasmus	121	8	8	13	10	14	10	14	13	5	2	1	2	3	4	9	4	9
Accidents.....	139	1	1	8	6	9	5	9	18	10	9	6	13	13	8	7	6	11
Suicides.....	14	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	4
All other causes	432	27	27	20	21	26	19	19	29	23	31	19	34	28	22	33	40	41
All causes.....	3883	200	180	223	246	249	240	336	214	301	207	311	239	200	271	183	283	283

TABLE M. 4.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF " RESIDENTS " WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									Deaths in Public Insti- tutions of Residents and Non-Residents.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 year .	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
ALL CAUSES—										
Certified	3,875	888	272	185	155	155	531	916	773	985
Uncertified	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
Enteric Fever	26	..	1	..	3	9	10	3	..	31
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	129	33	59	30	6	..	1	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever.....	30	..	2	11	13	3	1	..	..	31
Whooping Cough	40	22	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup.....	29	3	5	11	8	1	1	..	..	26
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthrax .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	28	2	..	..	..	1	6	9	10	1
Erysipelas.....	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuber- culosis)	324	3	4	7	11	53	155	84	7	105
Tuberculous Meningitis	45	5	12	13	12	2	..	1	..	12
Other Tuberculous Diseases.	91	26	12	13	12	10	9	6	3	32
Cancer, malignant disease .	237	..	..	1	1	..	34	139	62	63
Rheumatic Fever	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Meningitis.....	38	16	5	4	6	4	2	1	..	3
Organic Heart Disease.....	424	8	..	1	9	14	63	166	163	49
Bronchitis.....	440	76	11	5	1	2	26	125	194	86
Pneumonia	206	26	18	12	16	11	48	51	24	31
Broncho-Pneumonia	195	85	48	25	5	4	5	11	12	32
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	44	3	4	4	2	1	6	14	10	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	214	153	44	9	..	..	1	2	5	16
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .	15	..	..	..	5	2	3	5	..	19
Cirrhosis of Liver	29	..	..	..	..	..	4	21	4	17
Alcoholism	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
Nephritis & Bright's Disease.	81	1	..	1	2	1	22	42	12	20
Puerperal Fever	5	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	2
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	25	..	..	..	..	6	18	1	..	2
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	141	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	139	13	5	15	13	7	30	35	21	74
Suicides.....	14	..	..	..	..	2	4	7	1	1
Other Defined Diseases ...	803	260	26	13	22	18	64	172	228	250
Diseases ill-defined or un- known	72	12	3	2	4	2	13	18	18	70
	3,883	891	272	185	155	155	531	919	775	985

TABLE M. 5.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE
YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under one Year.
ALL CAUSES—										
Certified	151	50	47	27	275	163	171	148	133	890
Uncertified .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	11	20	33
Scarlet Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough .....	..	..	1	..	1	6	5	3	7	22
Diphtheria and Croup....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Erysipelas.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	5
Abdominal Tuberculosis..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	7	4	20
Other Tuberculous Dis- eases	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	4	9
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberc.</i>) ..	..	..	2	..	2	1	3	7	3	16
Convulsions	10	5	..	2	17	5	8	4	4	38
Laryngitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
Bronchitis.....	1	1	5	4	11	20	21	15	9	76
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	..	2	1	..	3	10	24	37	37	111
Diarrhoea .....	..	6	5	4	15	31	39	29	16	130
Enteritis	1	..	2	..	3	2	12	2	4	30
Gastritis .....	..	1	..	..	1	4	4	3	..	12
Syphilis .....	..	3	3	2	8	7	2	2	..	19
Rickets .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Suffocation, overlying ...	1	1	2	..	4	2	3	1	..	10
Injury at Birth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	9	2	2	1	14	..	2	..	..	16
Congenital Malformations	5	1	3	..	9	6	2	..	..	17
Premature Birth	85	11	8	8	112	9	2	1	..	124
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	22	10	7	2	41	38	18	10	9	116
Other causes	16	6	6	4	32	16	13	13	9	83
Totals.	151	50	47	27	275	163	172	148	133	891

Nett Births in	{	Legitimate	6,038	Nett Deaths in the	{	Legitimate Infants.	843
the Year		Illegitimate ...	196	Year of		Illegitimate Infants	48

TABLE M. 6.

ESTIMATED POPULATION, AND ANNUAL RATES OF MORTALITY AT ALL AGES, AND AT FIVE GROUPS OF AGES, IN THE
FIFTY-THREE WEEKS OF THE YEAR, 1913.

	PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Estimated Population, 1913.	Deaths, 1913.	Rate per 1,000, 1913.	Estimated Population, 1913.	Deaths, 1913.	Rate per 1,000, 1913.	Estimated Population, 1913.	Deaths, 1913.	Rate per 1,000, 1913.
All Ages	233,849	3,883	16·3	112,876	2,025	17·6	120,973	1,858	15·1
Under 5 Years	27,190	1,348	48·6	13,576	746	53·9	13,614	602	43·4
5 to 15 „	47,647	155	3·2	23,599	73	3·0	24,048	82	3·3
15 to 25 „	43,570	155	3·5	20,805	66	3·1	22,765	89	3·8
25 to 65 „	107,112	1,450	13·3	51,528	797	15·2	55,584	653	11·5
65 and upwards . .	8,330	775	91·3	3,368	343	99·9	4,962	432	85·4

TABLE M. 7.

POPULATION AND DEATH RATES, FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF
SALFORD, FOR THE YEARS 1844 TO 1877, and BIRTH AND
MARRIAGE RATES FOR THE YEARS 1861 TO 1877.

Year.	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Marriage-rate.
1844	75,414	..	24·6	..
1845	77,144	..	23·8	..
1846	78,874	..	32·7	..
1847	80,604	..	28·0	..
1848	82,334	..	29·9	..
1849	84,064	..	30·6	..
1850	85,794	..	25·8	..
1851	87,523	..	25·1	..
1852	88,953	..	28·0	..
1853	90,406	..	27·2	..
1854	91,883	..	28·9	..
1855	93,384	..	27·1	..
1856	94,910	..	24·1	..
1857	96,460	..	26·1	..
1858	98,036	..	30·4	..
1859	99,640	..	24·9	..
1860	101,277	..	24·4	..
1861	102,920	39·9	24·6	11·9
1862	104,975	39·0	25·3	10·2
1863	107,075	38·0	26·0	11·7
1864	109,262	38·6	26·5	12·7
1865	111,393	37·8	29·1	12·9
1866	113,614	37·9	28·8	13·4
1867	115,885	39·0	28·2	14·3
1868	118,198	39·3	30·5	13·3
1869	120,526	38·9	26·4	14·1
1870	122,965	39·6	25·8	14·1
1871	125,890	40·7	30·3	14·6
1872	130,301	41·4	25·3	15·1
1873	134,883	41·5	28·3	14·3
1874	139,618	42·1	28·2	16·2
1875	144,518	44·4	29·5	17·5
1876	149,591	45·5	29·5	20·5
1877	154,842	44·4	26·3	19·6

TABLE M. 8.

BIRTHS IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD AND IN ITS WARDS,
DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE
INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.
FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Ward.	Births.		Percentage of Illegit. Births to total Births.	Deaths under One Year.		Proportion of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.		
	Total.	Illegit.		Total.	Illegit.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.
Kersal	314	14	4·5	32	2	102	100	143
Albert Park	364	8	2·2	43	1	118	117	125
Grosvenor	366	9	2·5	39	1	107	106	111
St. Matthias'	419	13	3·1	47	3	112	108	231
Trinity	318	15	4·7	64	4	201	198	267
Crescent	359	14	3·9	63	4	175	171	286
Islington	361	19	5·3	86	5	238	237	263
Regent	375	10	2·7	42	2	112	110	200
Ordsall	515	14	2·7	84	4	163	160	286
Trafford	414	8	1·9	54	3	130	126	375
Charlestown	518	12	2·3	80	1	154	156	83
St. Thomas'	355	11	3·1	52	3	146	142	273
St. Paul's	392	6	1·5	51	3	130	124	500
Seedley	630	8	1·3	76	7	121	111	875
Weaste	261	13	5·0	30	4	115	105	308
Hope	469	22	4·7	48	1	102	105	46
Totals	6,430	196	3·0	891	48	139	135	245

CORRESPONDING DATA FOR THE BOROUGH FOR THE TEN YEARS 1903-1912.

Borough	69,320	2,172	3·1	11,158	657	161	156	302
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TABLE M. 9.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVING AT CERTAIN AGE-GROUPS IN THE YEAR 1913, AND AT ALL AGES IN THE QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS 1902 TO 1906 AND 1907 TO 1911.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	At all Ages.			Annual Death-Rates in the Year 1913, at the following Age-Groups, and from certain diseases.				
	Quinquennial Means.		Year					
	1902 to 1906.	1907 to 1911.	1913.	Under 5 years	5—15	15—25	25—65	65—
All Causes	19·4	18·0	16·3	48·6	3·2	3·5	13·3	91·3
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	0·7	0·6	0·5	4·4	0·1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·5	0·3	0·1	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	0·4	0·4	0·1	0·7	0·2	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	0·4	0·4	0·2	1·4	..	..	..	..
Continued Fevers. {	Typhus .....		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric		0·1	..	0·1	0·2	0·1	..
	Continued .....		..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa and Dysentery ..	1·2	0·8	0·8	6·5	..	..	..	0·6
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	1·7	1·6	1·4	0·5	0·2	1·2	2·2	0·8
Other Tubercular Diseases..	0·8	0·7	0·6	2·9	0·5	0·3	0·1	0·4
Diseases of {	Brain		1·4	2·8	0·3	0·2	1·1	11·8
	Heart		1·8	0·3	0·2	0·3	2·1	19·2
	Lungs		3·6	11·0	0·5	0·4	2·5	27·2
	Digestive System		0·7	2·3	0·2	0·2	0·7	1·5
Other Diseases	5·2	5·2	5·1	15·3	0·7	0·6	4·3	29·8

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
C																															
Infective Endocarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phagedæna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Allied Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrophobia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cowpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatism of Heart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	3	4	3	2	2	2	9	25	28	31	51	38	35	28	31	14	11	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Brain	5	12	..	..	..	11	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Larynx	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	20	8	1	2	1	5	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Tuberculosis	3	3	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Forms Tuberculosis	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective Diseases	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.—Parasitic Diseases.																															
Thrush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Actinomycosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydatid Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—Dietic Diseases.																															
Starvation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	116	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	4	..	..	..	..
Scurvy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic Industrial Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Chronic Poisonings	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Arsenical Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases due to altered food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																															
Purpura Hæmorrhagica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	11	18	25	34	34	46	32	17	7	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anæmia	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	5	1	..	..	..
																							237	9	173	1	5	62	1		

II.—Parasitic Diseases.

[illegible]

III.—Dietic Diseases.

[illegible]

IV.—Constitutional Diseases.

[illegible]

[illegible]

DIS : OF ORG : SPECIAL SENSE.									
Otitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Nose, Epistaxis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Eye .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>									
Dis : OF CIRCULATORY SYS :									
Pericarditis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Endocarditis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hypertrophy of Heart .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angina Pectoris .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aneurism .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senile Gangrene .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Embolism, Thrombosis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlebitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varicose Veins .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Disease, Valvular	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Dis: Heart and Vessels..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>									
Dis : OF RESPIRATORY SYS :									
Laryngitis.....	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Dis: Larynx and Trachea .	75	11	1	2	2	1	..	..	..
Acute Bronchitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic Bronchitis	4	1	2	1	..	4	2	2	..
Lobar Pneumonia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lobular Pneumonia	85	48	8	13	4	3	2	3	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	22	17	5	2	2	8	2	7	..
Pneumonia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Empysemata, Asthma .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleurisy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Dis : Respiratory System.	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
<hr/>									
Dis : OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.									
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Pharynx .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Esophagus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	16	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Stomach	23	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis .....	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	..
Obstruction of Intestine	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..
Other Diseases of Intestine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaundice	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Liver	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peritonitis	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
Other Dis: Digestive System...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE M. 10.—(Continued).

DISEASES.	AGES IN YEARS.																				TOTALS.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards.	
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80							80 to 85	85 to 90	90 and upwards.
Local Diseases—continued.																											
DIS : OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND GLANDS.																											
Lymph : Spleen Disease	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Bronchocele, Addison's Disease	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
DIS : OF URINARY SYSTEM.																											
Acute Nephritis	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	4	10	9	7	6	6	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	54	45	5
Bright's Disease	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	4	2	7	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	27	19	7
Calculus	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diseases of Bladder and Prostate.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	4	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	14	4	9
Other Diseases, Urinary System.	1	1	1	2	1	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	18	12	6
DIS : OF REPRODUCTIVE SYS.																											
A.—Organs of Generation																											
Diseases of Testis and Penis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Diseases of Ovaries	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Diseases of Uterus & Appendages
Dis : of Vagina & Ext : Genitals..
B.—Of Parturition.																											
Diseases of Breast
Abortion, Miscarriage
Puerperal Mania	2	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	7	7	..
Puerperal Convulsions	2	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	3	3	..
Placenta Prævia, Flooding	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..
Puerperal Thrombosis	2	2	2	..	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Dis : Preg : & Childbirth	11	11	..
DIS : OF BONES AND JOINTS.																											
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Other DISEASES, Osseous	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
DIS : OF INTEGUMENT : SYS.:																											
Ulcer, Bed sore	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Eczema	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Pemphigus	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Other Dis : Integumentary Sys. :	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
VII.—Deaths from Violence.																														
ACCIDENT AND NEGLIGENCE.																														
In Mines and Quarries	2	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	1	..	1
In Vehicular Traffic.....	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	1	..	9	..
On Railways	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	4	..
On Ships, Boats, &c., not Drown'g	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
In Building Operations	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
By Machinery	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
By Weapons and Implements..	1	5	3	4	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	25	14	2	2	..	3	3	..
Burns and Scalds	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Poisons, Poisonous Vapours....
Surgical Narcosis
Effects of Electric Shock
Corrosions by Chemicals	1	1	..	4	1	..	2	..	1	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	..	1	1	..	27	2	5	2	14	4	..	..
Drowning	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	1	..	..	23	12	..
Suffocation, Overlaid in Bed ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	3	..	1	5	2	1	2	6	..	2	..	36	6	1	..	..	4	..	..
" Otherwise
Falls not Specified	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	7	1	1	..	4	1	..
Weather Agencies.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	1	..
Otherwise not Stated	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Homicide
SUICIDES.																														
Suicides by Poison.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
By Asphyxia	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
By Hanging and Strangulation	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..
By Drowning	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By Shooting	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
By Cut or Stab	2	..	..	..
By Precip. from Elevated Places.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By Crushing	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
By other & Unspec: methods
VIII.—Ill-defined.																														
Abscess	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	10	10	1	1	2	..	4	..
Tumour.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	2	..	..
Hæmorrhage	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..
Dropsy	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	..
Sudden Death, cause not asc't'd
Ill-defined & Unspecified causes	10	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	5	..	4	3	3	5	5	4	6	2	1	..	54	54	2	3	..	26	13	..
TOTALS.....	891	272	80	61	44	97	53	78	77	89	121	150	171	190	225	239	265	260	253	143	82	28	9	3883	457	155	155	1450	775	..

TABLE M. 11.

CAUSES OF DEATH REGISTERED IN EACH OF THE TEN YEARS 1903-1912,
IN 1913, AND THE AVERAGE DECENNIAL NUMBER.

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Aver- age.	1913
All Causes	4325	4809	3980	4322	4207	4356	4369	3738	4036	4005	4213	3883
Small-pox	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	131	254	73	185	103	168	192	83	98	246	153	129
Scarlet Fever.....	57	56	66	44	62	65	82	28	20	11	49	30
Whooping Cough	96	139	46	52	143	103	47	100	37	127	89	40
Diphtheria & Memb. Croup	86	116	81	90	74	125	107	53	54	31	82	29
Croup	9	2	4	4	2	1	12	2	1	1	4	..
Typhus Fever.....	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	48	47	44	41	20	42	39	23	20	19	34	26
Other Continued Fever....	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	36	31	27	33	57	70	67	18	28	30	40	28
Simple Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea, Dysentery	224	372	275	341	101	231	116	128	359	83	223	187
Enteritis	84	86	60	79	46	64	51	56	41	28	60	27
Puerperal Fever	7	10	15	6	10	8	7	8	5	4	8	5
Erysipelas.....	5	8	13	6	6	5	9	4	11	5	7	6
Other Septic Diseases	8	11	5	11	9	11	9	8	13	12	10	12
Phthisis.....	407	452	331	393	386	383	355	315	380	341	374	324
Other Tubercular Diseases	159	194	206	141	149	161	157	182	196	148	169	136
Cancer	148	137	143	177	168	169	189	202	213	227	177	237
Bronchitis.....	460	485	403	458	481	436	530	416	428	489	459	440
Pneumonia	418	418	413	413	516	397	533	395	407	454	436	401
Pleurisy	4	7	9	9	17	16	8	6	7	5	9	8
Other D : Respiratory Org.	19	26	19	26	36	29	24	30	29	24	26	36
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis } of Liver.....	48	59	45	43	59	53	43	28	27	21	43	33
Venereal Diseases	20	23	28	23	19	26	31	20	20	14	22	20
Premature Birth	168	161	149	142	136	128	150	113	125	122	139	124
Brain & Nervous Diseases .	432	393	373	376	377	383	382	365	307	335	372	327
Urinary Diseases	90	100	92	98	109	102	107	95	119	103	102	114
Atrophy and Marasmus ...	201	162	132	145	147	189	117	111	89	78	137	121
Dis: & Accid: of Parturition	15	12	19	20	12	11	10	21	21	13	15	25
Heart Diseases	317	376	360	336	369	326	317	332	299	360	339	424
Accidents	119	125	115	117	125	134	129	110	125	142	124	139
Suicide	17	17	25	13	14	26	24	16	23	22	20	14
All other causes	490	523	409	499	454	494	524	470	534	510	491	441

TABLE M. 12.

Mortality from Special Diseases.—Diminution and Excess.—The following table shows the greater or less fatality of disease in 1913, as compared with their simple decennial average numbers in the Borough:—

Cause of Death.	Diminution in 1913.	Excess in 1913.
Small-pox .....	..	..
Measles.....	24	..
Scarlet Fever	19	..
Fevers	8	..
Whooping Cough	49	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ..	53	..
Diarrhœal Diseases	36	..
Tuberculosis	83	..
Premature Births	15	..
Brain and Nervous Diseases.....	45	..
Heart Diseases .....	..	85
Respiratory Diseases.....	45	..
Urinary Diseases .....	..	12
Atrophy and Marasmus	16	..
All other causes.....	34	..
	<hr/> 427	<hr/> 97
Balance of Diminution.....	330	

TABLE M. 13.

RECORDED DEATH-RATES PER 1,000, AND THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE PER 1,000 BIRTHS, IN THE 33 GREAT TOWNS, FROM THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S QUARTERLY REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Towns in the order of their Death Rates.	Recorded Death- Rate.	Proportion of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births.
England and Wales	13·7	109
England and Wales, less the 241 Towns...	13·1	96
96 large Towns	14·3	117
145 small Towns	12·8	112
Croydon	11·5	94
Portsmouth	12·2	90
Derby	12·5	101
Bristol	12·6	96
Norwich	13·1	114
Leicester	13·3	120
Cardiff	13·4	115
Brighton	13·5	117
Nottingham	14·1	130
London	14·2	105
Swansea	14·3	127
Gateshead	14·4	122
Birkenhead	14·4	116
West Ham	14·5	107
Huddersfield	14·5	103
Birmingham	14·7	129
Hull	14·8	128
Bradford	14·9	127
Newcastle	15·1	121
Halifax	15·4	101
Leeds	15·4	134
Plymouth	15·5	125
Wolverhampton	15·6	130
Manchester	15·6	127
Blackburn	15·6	117
Bolton	15·7	144
Sheffield	15·7	128
Salford	15·8	136
Burnley	16·5	171
Oldham	16·8	140
Preston	17·0	159
Sunderland	17·7	134
Liverpool	17·9	131

TABLE M. 14.

SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATES, ALSO RATES OF MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES, AND FROM PHTHISIS, CANCER, NERVOUS DISEASES, HEART DISEASES, BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA. AND THE MARRIAGE RATE, DURING THE YEARS 1878 TO 1913.

Years.	Population.	Rates per 1,000 Population from									Deaths under One Year to 1,000 Births.	Marriage Rate.
		Births.	Deaths, All Causes.	Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Cancer.	Nervous Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.		
1878..	160,277	44.7	27.1	5.4	2.7	0.5	3.5	1.1	3.6	1.8	185	17.9
1879*	165,899	43.0	26.7	4.2	2.9	0.4	3.7	1.2	4.3	1.8	170	15.2
1880..	171,727	41.4	27.9	7.4	2.7	0.4	3.2	0.9	3.4	1.9	197	16.6
1881..	177,760	38.8	22.5	3.0	2.5	0.5	3.1	1.1	3.6	1.6	163	16.4
1882..	179,855	39.7	23.7	4.0	2.4	0.4	3.6	1.1	2.8	1.7	177	16.9
Average 5 years.		41.5	25.6	4.8	2.6	0.4	3.4	1.1	3.5	1.8	178	16.6
1883..	181,951	37.3	23.6	3.4	2.7	0.4	3.1	1.2	3.0	1.7	171	16.1
1884*	184,047	38.8	24.4	4.4	2.6	0.5	2.9	1.1	2.8	1.7	184	16.1
1885..	186,142	37.6	23.0	3.6	2.6	0.5	2.9	1.2	3.0	1.9	174	16.1
1886..	188,238	38.5	24.8	4.1	2.6	0.5	2.8	1.3	3.3	1.8	197	15.3
1887..	190,334	36.6	25.5	4.9	2.3	0.5	3.2	1.3	2.9	2.2	195	15.4
Average 5 years.		37.8	24.3	4.1	2.6	0.5	3.0	1.2	3.0	1.9	184	15.8
1888..	192,429	37.1	24.8	3.9	2.3	0.5	3.0	1.1	3.0	2.1	184	15.2
1889..	194,525	35.9	25.1	5.3	1.9	0.6	2.5	1.3	2.6	1.9	181	16.7
1890*	196,621	36.1	27.7	4.4	2.2	0.5	2.0	1.3	3.4	3.8	198	17.5
1891..	198,775	36.3	26.0	3.4	2.2	0.5	2.2	1.1	3.7	3.0	194	18.1
1892..	200,833	35.8	24.6	4.6	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.2	2.6	2.9	186	16.7
Average 5 years.		36.2	25.6	4.3	2.1	0.5	2.3	1.2	3.1	2.7	189	16.8
1893..	203,015	34.7	24.1	4.2	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.4	2.6	2.3	211	16.2
1894..	205,220	34.3	21.1	3.3	1.8	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.9	2.3	174	17.1
1895..	207,449	35.9	25.6	5.0	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.3	2.6	2.7	229	17.4
1896*	209,703	35.6	23.1	4.2	1.5	0.6	2.3	1.4	2.2	2.7	200	18.1
1897..	211,981	35.2	23.9	5.6	1.8	0.6	2.1	1.3	2.4	2.1	219	18.6
Average 5 years.		35.1	23.6	4.5	1.8	0.6	2.1	1.3	2.3	2.4	207	17.5
1898..	214,284	34.9	22.8	4.2	1.8	0.8	2.2	1.2	2.2	2.2	213	18.6
1899..	216,612	34.1	23.9	4.4	1.8	0.6	2.3	1.4	2.5	2.7	211	18.7
1900..	218,965	33.3	25.3	4.1	1.8	0.6	2.4	1.7	3.2	2.8	208	17.3
1901..	221,212	29.2	21.7	4.2	1.8	0.7	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.9	205	17.9
1902*	222,233	34.0	19.3	2.7	1.7	0.7	2.0	1.5	2.2	2.1	157	18.4
Average 5 years.		33.1	22.6	3.9	1.8	0.7	2.2	1.5	2.5	2.3	199	18.2
1903..	223,260	32.6	19.4	2.9	1.8	0.7	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.9	168	18.1
1904..	224,299	32.4	21.4	4.4	2.0	0.6	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.9	193	21.5
1905..	225,327	31.8	17.7	2.6	1.5	0.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	148	17.8
1906..	226,367	31.2	19.1	3.3	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.8	162	18.6
1907..	227,413	30.6	18.5	2.2	1.7	0.7	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.3	140	17.9
Average 5 years.		31.7	19.2	3.1	1.7	0.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	162	18.8
1908*	228,463	31.2	18.7	3.2	1.6	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.7	153	15.5
1909..	229,519	29.5	19.0	2.5	1.5	0.8	1.7	1.4	2.3	2.3	141	15.6
1910..	230,579	28.6	16.2	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.7	131	16.0
1911..	231,641	27.4	17.4	2.5	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	154	..
1912..	232,726	26.8	17.2	2.2	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.0	130	..
Average 5 years.		28.7	17.7	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.9	142	..
1913	233,849	27.0	16.3	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	139	..

* In the years 1879, 1884, 1890, 1895, 1902, 1908, and 1913, the facts are those registered in 53 instead of 52 weeks: corrections have therefore been made in calculating the rates.

TABLE M. 15.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD
DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Age.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	509	382
1 to 2 years	151	121
2 to 3 „	29	51
3 to 4 „	34	27
4 to 5 „	23	21
5 to 10 „	51	46
10 to 15 „	22	36
15 to 20 „	35	43
20 to 25 „	31	46
25 to 35 „	115	95
35 to 45 „	184	137
45 to 55 „	213	202
55 to 65 „	285	219
65 to 75 „	234	279
75 to 85 „	94	131
85 to 95 „	15	21
Over 95 .....	..	1
	2,025	1,858

TABLE M. 16.

MORTALITY.—RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.

SCARLET FEVER.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Mean.	1913.
England and Wales	0·08	0·09	0·06	0·05	0·05	0·07	0·06
96 Great English Towns . . .	0·10	0·11	0·08	0·06	0·06	0·08	0·07
London	0·11	0·08	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·06	0·04
Salford	0·27	0·34	0·11	0·09	0·05	0·17	0·13

DIPHTHERIA.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Mean.	1913.
England and Wales	0·15	0·14	0·12	0·13	0·11	0·13	0·12
96 Great English Towns . . .	0·16	0·15	0·12	0·15	0·13	0·14	0·13
London	0·15	0·12	0·09	0·14	0·10	0·12	0·09
Salford	0·51	0·44	0·22	0·23	0·13	0·31	0·12

WHOOPIING COUGH.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Mean.	1913.
England and Wales	0·27	0·20	0·24	0·21	0·23	0·23	0·14
96 Great English Towns . . .	0·29	0·24	0·29	0·24	0·26	0·26	0·17
London	0·20	0·26	0·28	0·23	0·22	0·24	0·17
Salford	0·42	0·19	0·41	0·16	0·55	0·35	0·17

MEASLES.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Mean.	1913.
England and Wales	0·22	0·35	0·23	0·36	0·35	0·30	0·28
96 Great English Towns . . .	0·31	0·48	0·31	0·47	0·47	0·41	0·34
London	0·31	0·48	0·41	0·57	0·40	0·43	0·34
Salford	0·69	0·79	0·34	0·42	1·06	0·66	0·54

DIARRHŒA.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Mean.	1913.
England and Wales	0·50	0·28	0·29	1·06	0·20	0·47	0·56
96 Great English Towns . . .	0·65	0·38	0·38	1·31	0·27	0·60	0·75
London	0·53	0·32	0·28	1·18	0·31	0·52	0·69
Salford	0·95	0·48	0·52	1·55	0·36	0·77	0·78

SECTION II.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SECTION II.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified to the Health Department, under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, was 1,907, which is 804 more than in the previous year, and 98 more than the average for the preceding five years. This increase is due to the rise in the number of notifications from scarlet fever and diphtheria, which were respectively 683 and 94 more than last year. There were 1,224 cases of scarlet fever, 336 of diphtheria, and 113 of enteric fever. Full details, for comparison of these figures with preceding years, will be found in Table No. I 3. The death rate from the seven zymotics for the year was 1·9 per thousand, compared with 2·2 in 1912, 2·5 in 1911, 1·8 in 1910, and 2·5 in 1909. These figures include the deaths from diarrhœa, measles, and whooping cough, in addition to the notifiable diseases.

Particulars as to sickness from the non-notifiable infectious diseases cannot be given, but the particulars of mortality are as follows:—

Other Tubercular Diseases	136 deaths.
Measles	129 „
Whooping Cough	40 „
Diarrhœa	187 „
Influenza	28 „

This shows a large increase in the deaths from diarrhœa only when compared with the figures for 1912, and also a marked decrease in measles and whooping cough.

The highest number of cases notified in any one week was 97, which occurred in the 45th week of the year

(November), and the lowest number was 14 in the 20th week (May). In 1912 the highest number was 33 in the 1st week, and the lowest 11 in the 35th week.

COMPARISON WITH ENGLAND AND WALES, &c.—The mortality rates from scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, and diarrhoea are given in Table No. M 16, where they are compared with the similar rates for England and Wales, the 96 Great Towns, and London.

Small Pox.

Four cases of Small Pox occurred in Salford during the year.

The first case was notified on July 17th, 1913, the patient being a man aged 49 years, who was employed in the adjoining borough of Eccles as a cotton dyer.

The onset in this case was on July 10th, and the rash appeared on July 13th. The patient lived at No. 3, Irlam Square, Pendleton.

Two further cases were notified on July 22nd, both males, the first, aged 29 years, being employed as a carter at Pendlebury, and living at No. 5, Chantler's Buildings, Pendleton; and the second being a youth aged 16 years, employed as a labourer at a firm of cotton dyers in Eccles, and living at No. 10, Williamson's Buildings, Pendleton. These were sons and contacts of the first patient, and had lived in the same house.

A further case was notified on the 24th July, the patient again being a man, aged 22 years, living at No. 10, Williamson's Buildings, Pendleton, and employed as a collier at Agecroft Pits, Pendlebury; this patient was again in contact with the first case, being a son.

The cases were removed at once after notification to the Drinkwater Park Hospital; contacts re-vaccinated,

houses sprayed and stoved ; bedding and clothing subjected to steam disinfection, and other Authorities interested notified.

The Hospital had to be emptied by the removal to their homes of 35 patients suffering from Phthisis, who were then in the Hospital. The Small Pox patients and contacts were treated in the unaltered pavilion, which had not been used for Tuberculosis.

The three later cases had been re-vaccinated on July 17th and 18th, and when these occurred all the inmates of the houses were also removed, so as to be under close observation.

The whole of the working-class dwellings in the affected district were visited, but no case of suspicious illness was found.

Full enquiries were made as to the origin of the first case, but no direct contact with a previous case was ascertained. The patient is said not to have been out of the immediate district, and not to have been in contact, so far as is known, with persons in any other district but the one in which he lives and works. During the inquiries Royton and Oldham were visited, and it was found that there had been a number of cases in these towns about the time he would become infected, and that at Royton there had been a number of overlooked cases, the majority of the persons affected being cotton operatives. I am informed that the patient helped to unload a quantity of cotton yarn at the place where he works about 12 days before his illness, and this yarn may have come from a mill at Oldham which is situated near the Royton boundary, but here again definite information is not forthcoming.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 1,224 cases of scarlet fever notified during 1913. This number is 683 more than that for the preceding year, and 168 above the average for the preceding five years. The attack rate is therefore 52·3 per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 23·2 for the preceding year.

Ages.	Cases.	Deaths.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Under 1 year ..	10	..	..
1 to 5 years ..	368	13	3·5
5 to 15 „ ..	720	13	1·8
15 to 25 „ ..	88	3	3·4
25 to 65 „ ..	38	1	2·6
Over 65 „ ..	..	..	..
TOTAL , ...	1,224	30	2·4

There were 30 deaths, giving a mortality rate of 2·4 per cent of the cases or 1·3 per 10,000 of the population. The cases were spread over the whole year, being most numerous in the month of October, when there were 233 notifications, and fewest in March, when there were 40 notifications. In respect of age, scarlet fever showed itself to be mainly a disease of youth, 59 per cent of the cases occurring between the ages of five and fifteen, 10 per cent were over fifteen years of age, and 31 per cent were children under five years of age. The mortality, as might be expected, is much the heaviest among the

latter, being 3·4 per cent of the cases, whereas between the ages of five and fifteen and over fifteen the mortality was 2·0 per cent. 996 cases, or 81 per cent of the total, were removed to Ladywell Sanatorium.

Diphtheria.

There were 336 cases of diphtheria notified during 1913, compared with 242 in 1912, and 428 the average for the preceding five years. The attack rate is therefore 14·4 per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 10·4 for the preceding year. There were 29 deaths registered from diphtheria, giving a death rate of 9 per cent of those attacked, compared with a death rate of 13 per cent in 1912, an average for the preceding five years of 19 per cent, and also a death rate of 1·2 per 10,000 of the population.

Ages.	Cases.	Deaths.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Under 1 year ..	5	3	60·0
1 to 5 years ..	123	16	13·0
5 to 15 „ ..	162	8	5·0
15 to 25 „ ..	31	1	3·2
25 to 65 „ ..	15	1	6·6
Over 65 „ ..	..	..	..
TOTAL	336	29	8·6

The cases were spread over the whole year, the numbers ranging from 57 in October to 14 in April and September. With regard to age, 290 cases, or 86 per cent,

were children under 15 years of age, and 128 cases, or 38 per cent, were children under five years of age, the mortality amongst the latter class being very heavy, the deaths reaching the large proportion of 15 per cent of the cases. During the year 242 specimens were forwarded to Professor Delepine for bacteriological examination.

	Cases.	Mortality.	Percentage.
Notification of Diphtheria	336	29	8.6
Specimens submitted by Medical Practitioners to Bacteriological examination with Positive results	39	4	10.0
Specimens submitted by Medical Practitioners to Bacteriological examination with Negative results.....	203	..	..

Comparing Salford with England and Wales, the 96 Great Towns, and London, the mortality rates per 10,000 living were as follows :—

England and Wales	1
96 Great Towns	1
London	1
Salford	1

Enteric or Typhoid Fever.

There were 113 cases of enteric fever notified during 1913, which is an increase of 37 when compared with 1912, and a decrease of 10 on the average of the preceding five years. This gives an attack rate for the Borough of 4.8 per 10,000 persons living, as compared with 3.3 for the preceding year. There were 26 deaths,

giving a mortality rate of 23 per cent of the cases, or 1.1 per 10,000 of the population.

The cases were most numerous in the months of October and November, when there were 17 notifications, and fewest in July, when there were 4 notifications. With regard to age, the cases were most numerous in the age period 25 to 65 years, the number (55) being 49 per cent of the total cases.

Ages.	Cases.	Deaths.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Under 1 year ..	..	..	..
1 to 5 years ..	7	1	14.3
5 to 15 „ ..	23	3	13.0
15 to 25 „ ..	27	9	33.3
25 to 65 „ ..	55	13	23.6
Over 65 „ ..	1	..	..
TOTAL	113	26	23.0

There were 89 cases removed to the Sanatorium, or 79 per cent of the total cases, as compared with 64 per cent in 1912, 74 per cent in 1911, 79 per cent in 1910, and 68 in 1909.

Puerperal Fever.

There were 17 cases of this disease notified during the year. There were 6,430 births during the year, so that the attack rate was 0.3 per cent. Of these cases

five died, giving a mortality rate of 29·4 per cent of the cases.

Erysipelas.

There were 203 cases of erysipelas during the year 1913, as against 181 in 1912, 217 in 1911, 129 in 1910, 182 in 1909, 127 in 1908, 136 in 1907, and 142 in 1906.

Measles.

There were 129 deaths from measles during the year, giving a death rate of 6 per 10,000 living, the rates for the preceding five years being 1908, 7 ; 1909, 8 ; 1910, 3 ; 1911, 4 ; and 1912, 11.

Whooping Cough.

There were 40 deaths from whooping cough during the year, the whole of which occurred among children under five years of age. The death rate for the Borough was 2 per 10,000 persons living, as compared with 5 for 1912, and 4 the average for the past five years. The death rate for England and Wales was 1 per 10,000, and the average for the 96 great towns was 2.

Diarrhœa.

The death rate from diarrhœa was 8 per 10,000 living, as compared with 4 last year, 15 in 1911, 5 in 1910, 5 in 1909, and 9 in 1908.

Epidemic Influenza.

Twenty-eight deaths were returned as directly due to this cause.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Four notifications of this disease were received during the year, all proving fatal, the patients being a male, aged 4 years, and three females, aged respectively 11, 10, and 3 years.

Acute Poliomyelitis

Two cases of this disease were reported during the year, and one death occurred.

Anthrax and Glanders.

Three cases of Anthrax were notified during the year, but no deaths occurred.

Tuberculosis.

The Corporation, in conjunction with the Insurance Committee, have adopted a scheme for the treatment and prevention of Tuberculosis both in insured and uninsured persons, which has been approved by the Local Government Board.

This consists of :—

1. The Dispensary, which has been established in Regent Road, where the following work is carried on :—

(a) Examination of persons applying for “Sanatorium Benefit” under the Insurance Act ;

(b) Examination of cases of suspected Phthisis sent by Medical Practitioners ;

(c) Examination of contacts ;

(d) Examination of School Children referred by the School Medical Officers as suspected of Phthisis.

(The X-Ray screen has been found very useful in assisting in these various examinations.)

(e) Treatment of cases of Insured Persons granted “Dispensary Treatment.”

(f) Treatment of other similar cases among the uninsured.

(g) Administration of Tuberculin to cases where the treatment has been commenced in the Drink-water Park Hospital.

(h) Centre for superintendence of cases treated in their own homes by General Practitioners. These cases are visited by the Nurses (now 4 in number) who advise patients and their friends and get contacts to come to the Dispensary for Examination. As an assistance to patients, arrangements are made with owners of property to substitute a frame covered with muslin instead of the ordinary glazed sash window, at the expense of the Corporation.

2. The provision of 15 beds for the treatment of early cases at the Crossley Sanatorium, Delamere.

3. The provision of 33 (now increased to 50) beds at Drinkwater Park for the treatment of cases where special benefit is considered likely to be obtained.

4. The establishment of a new hospital at Nab Top, Marple, with accommodation for 100 patients. The site has been approved and purchased, and plans for the erection of this Sanatorium are now in course of preparation.

There were during the year 324 deaths from phthisis, and 136 deaths from other tubercular diseases, giving a mortality rate of 14 and 6 respectively per 10,000 of the population.

One thousand five hundred and ninety-one cases were notified during the year as compared with 1,569 during last year. Of the 1,591 notifications, 1,206 were new cases and 385 were re-notifications of cases already on the books.

Of the new cases, 624 were notified by General Practitioners, 392 by Medical Officers of Hospitals, 116 by Poor Law Medical Officers, and 74 by School Medical Officers.

The mean age at death of patients dying during the year from pulmonary phthisis was :—Males, 37 years ; females, 32 years. From tuberculosis, other than pulmonary phthisis :—Males, 11 years ; females, 10 years.

From Table A the age and sex distribution of cases and deaths among those notified is readily seen.

Table B gives the occupation of the cases notified so far as could be ascertained.

TABLE A.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF PHTHISIS NOTIFIED
DURING THE YEAR 1913.

	Males.		Females.		Totals.	
	No.	Deaths	No.	Deaths	No.	Deaths
Under 10 years ..	111	9	119	10	230	19
10 to 20 „ ..	100	2	152	16	252	18
20 to 30 „ ..	122	11	130	14	252	25
30 to 40 „ ..	119	35	108	12	227	47
40 to 50 „ ..	88	25	68	13	156	38
50 to 60 „ ..	43	13	17	7	60	20
Over 60 „ ..	19	3	10	4	29	7
TOTALS	602	98	604	76	1206	174

TABLE B.
OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1,206 CASES NOTIFIED.

MALES.

OUTDOOR WORKERS.

1. Building Trades.....	8	6. Railway Workers	10
2. Carters, Coachmen, Hawkers, & Car Drivers	36	7. Seamen & Boatmen	8
3. Labourers and Navvies..	65	8. Other Outdoor Workers.	25
4. Travellers	2		
5. Postmen	2	Total	156

INDOOR WORKERS.

1. Employees in Cotton Mills	7	13. Packers	5
2. Colliers	4	14. Rubber Workers	7
3. Engravers	2	15. Printers	6
4. Clerks and Warehouse- men	49	16. Mechanics	5
5. Butchers	3	17. Boot Repairers	5
6. Joiners and Woodworkers	14	18. Shopkeepers & Assistants	11
7. Painters	4	19. Bakers	2
8. Metal Workers	29	20. Children under 5	22
9. Tailors.....	7	21. Scholars	141
10. Glass Blowers	1	22. No Occupation stated ..	12
11. Bleachers and Dyers....	26	23. Other Occupations	76
12. Barmen & Beer Retailers	8	Total.....	446

FEMALES.

1. Machinists.....	20	11. Laundresses	2
2. Mill Hands } Workers in {	52	12. Shop Assistants	7
3. Weavers .. } Textile {	15	13. Waste Sorters	7
4. Housewives.....	160	14. Waitresses	4
5. Charwomen.....	16	15. Children under 5	18
6. Makers of Wearing Apparel	26	16. Scholars	189
7. Teachers	5	17. Other Occupations.....	39
8. Printers	7	18. No Occupation stated ..	5
9. Rubber Workers	8		
10. Servants	24	Total.....	604

TABLE C.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON THE DURATION OF THE DISEASE IN CASES
VISITED AT THE TIME OF NOTIFICATION.

	When Notified.
Under six months	445
Over 6 months to 1 year.....	141
„ 1 year to 18 months.....	109
„ 18 months to 2 years	26
„ 2 years to 3 years	88
„ 3 years	129
No Time Stated	228
	1166

The following particulars were obtained from the various medical practitioners, who had notified cases that were not to be visited by the officials of this Department, during the past 12 months:—

No longer under the Doctor's care.....	4
Improving	13
Stationary	1
Removed from Salford.....	4
Dead.....	11
	—
	33

The following are the particulars of the cases sent to Delamere, with a statement as to their present condition :—

Year.	Cases sent.	Died within			Total deaths.	Re-moved or lost sight of.	Now unsatisfactory.	Now in good condition.
		1 year.	2 years.	3 years.				
1908.....	16	3	1	1	5	4	..	7
1909.....	13	2	..	..	2	2	1	8
1910.....	14	2	1	1	4	3	..	7
1911.....	20	4	..	..	4	6	2	8
1912.....	26	4	..	..	4	5	4	13
1913.....	63	..	..	..	..	7	7	32
Totals	152	15	2	2	19	27	14	75

Seventeen patients are still in Delamere.

From the above Table it is seen that out of 43 cases sent to Delamere in the years 1908, 1909, and 1910 eleven have died, nine have been lost sight of, but were in good health when we last heard of them, and 22 now remain in a perfectly healthy condition.

This must be considered fairly satisfactory, as from three to five years after treatment had been concluded, two-thirds of the cases (excluding removals) appear to be “cured,” being in good health and following their ordinary employment in the Borough.

During January, 1913, an Order was issued by the Local Government Board making compulsory the notification of tuberculosis other than phthisis. Since February

1st, 1913, 545 notifications of tuberculosis have been received. Forty-two of these are re-notifications of cases already on the books, and five hundred and three are new cases.

The new cases notified are classified in the following table :—

	Glands.	Bones.	Abdo- men.	Skin.	Other forms.	Totals.
Under 10 years	91	75	55	13	30	264
10 to 20 years	57	54	21	16	7	155
20 „ 30 „	12	25	1	7	3	48
30 „ 40 „	3	7	1	5	1	17
Over 40 „	3	7	..	4	5	19
Totals	166	168	78	45	46	503

Tuberculin Treatment.

One hundred and thirty-six patients were treated with Tuberculin, 73 males and 63 females.

Before treatment was commenced the patients were taken into Drinkwater Park Hospital and given a period of "absolute rest" in bed until their temperature was steadily normal, and treatment commenced in the Institution and afterwards continued at the Dispensary.

The length of treatment in each case varied from two to forty-six weeks, the average being 18 and two-thirds weeks.

Out of all the cases treated with this remedy, twelve show loss of weight, compared with their weights on the commencement, the greatest loss being one of $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Four cases showed the same weight at the end of the treatment, and the remainder have gained in weight, in general only slight, but in certain instances very considerable.

Of the value of Sanatorium treatment in this and other forms of Tuberculosis there can be no question, but there is not the same unanimity with regard to Tuberculin treatment.

Our experience has shown that though its indiscriminate use would be followed by serious consequences to many patients, yet, with a judicious selection of cases, it can be administered without doing harm to any, and, in certain cases, apparently with considerable benefit.

No definite ill effect or aggravation of the disease has been brought about in any of our cases, and on the other hand, when considering the class from which the patients are mainly drawn, and the short average length of

Sanatorium treatment provided, the fact that only two patients have died and only a dozen lost weight, whilst at least 90, *i.e.*, about 70 per cent, of the patients, are still working, we must consider such results highly creditable.

In addition, the relatively small loss of working days which has taken place under this system of treatment is worthy of notice.

From a medical point of view the fact which is of primary interest and importance outside the question of the value of tuberculin injections, is the marked variability of the sensitiveness of the different patients.

Experience only can decide what re-action will occur, but in general one may say that the most chronic type of disease is the most satisfactory to treat in this way.

When there is already evidence of activity of the disease, or when there are signs of Toxæmia from such activity, the patient is generally found to be highly sensitive to any further injections of tuberculin, and may be injured rather than benefited.

TUBERCULIN TREATMENT.

No.	Length of Treatment.	Weight in lbs. at commencement of treatment.	Present weight in lbs.	Loss or Gain (lbs.).	Ability to work.	Amount of time lost from work.	Last dose of Tuberculin.
	Weeks.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		Weeks	
1	15	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Not working.	15	·0009 P.T.O.
2	14	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Working.	14	„ „
3	42	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	„	12	·1 O.T.
4	34	93	119	26	„	8	·01 P.T.O.
5	38	109	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	— 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	„	12	·005 P.T.
6	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Not working.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	·003 P.T.O.
7	32	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	14	·2 P.T.
8	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	140	18	Working.	6	·8 P.T.O.
9	14	99	95	— 4	„	8	·0007 „
10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	136	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	7	·0006 „
11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	— $\frac{1}{2}$	„	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	·0004 „
12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	117	— 3	„	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	·004 „
13	14	116	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	8	·03 „
14	7	133	132 $\frac{3}{4}$	— $\frac{1}{4}$	„	7	·003 „
15	14	143	149 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Not working.	14	·01 „
16	17	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Working.	13	·003 „
17	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{4}$	145	— 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	„	8	·8 O.T.
18	8	127	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Removed.	7	·003 P.T.O.
19	32	118	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$	Not working.	32	·06 „
20	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Working.	8	·001 „
21	30	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hope Hospital.	30	·6 „
22	17	114	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Not working.	17	·003 „
23	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{4}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Working.	Nil.	·1 P.T.
24	6	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Not working.	6	·0004 P.T.O.
25	3	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Working.	3	„ „
26	14	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	140	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Not working.	14	·002 „
27	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	„	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	·0015 „
28	27	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	„	27	·006 „
29	33	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Working.	17	·015 P.T.
30	9	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	„	8	·003 P.T.O.
31	46	122 $\frac{3}{4}$	123 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	„	14	1c.c. O.T.
32	30	106	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	„	13	·5 P.T.O.
33	33	131	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	15	·01 P.T.
34	14	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	„	8	·02 P.T.O.
35	9	121 $\frac{1}{4}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Not working.	9	·0004 „
36	4	105	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Working.	4	·004 „
37	33	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Not working.	33	·1 O.T.
38	14	136 $\frac{1}{4}$	141 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	Working.	9	·008 P.T.O.
39	9	121	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Not working.	9	·004 „

TUBERCULIN TREATMENT—Continued.

No.	Length of Treatment.	Weight in lbs. at commencement of treatment.	Present weight in lbs.	Loss or Gain (lbs.).	Ability to work.	Amount of time lost from work.	Last dose of Tuberculin.
	Weeks	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		Weeks	
40	33½	146½	139¼	— 6¾	Working.	12	·03 P.T.
41	45½	117	117½	½	„	15	·25 O.T.
42	8	113½	113	— ½	„	Nil.	·0001 P.T.O.
43	26	128	122	— 6	Removed.	7	·04 P.T.
44	17	87½	89¾	2¼	Working.	8	·003 P.T.O.
45	11	121¼	126	4¾	„	8	·004 „
46	12	117¼	116¾	— ½	„	Nil.	·006
47	17	92	95½	3½	„	12	·0015 „
48	8	127½	132¼	4¾	„	6	·002
49	16	136¼	142½	6¼	„	8	·008 „
50	9	127½	133	5½	Not working.	..	·006 „
51	2	133½	140	6½	Working.	1½	·00002 „
52	16	126	124	— 2	Not working.	16	·0015 P.T.O.
53	13	127	132	5	„	13	·001 „
54	17	125½	137	11½	Working.	12	·04 P.T.
55	44	85¾	86½	½	Not working.	20	·08 „
56	..	107¾	117	9¼	..	..	·1 P.T.O.
57	22	137½	145	7½	Working.	13	·03 „
58	32	116¼	128½	12¼	„	14	·9 P.T.
59	7	104	113¾	9¾	Nil.	7	·004 P.T.O.
60	16½	53	59	6	Nil.	..	·0005 „
61	5	114	130	16	Working.	..	·004 „
62	13	108	121¼	12¾	„	13	·01 P.T.
63	6½	105	112	7	„	6½	·003 P.T.O.
64	17	126½	139½	13	„	12	·04 P.T.
65	17½	100¼	107½	7¼	„	12	·06 „
66	14	178½	186	7½	Removed.	Nil.	·03 P.T.O.
67	12	142	146	4	„	..	·3 „
68	10	109	120	11	Hope Hospital.	10	·006 „
69	17	159	168½	9½	Working.	12	·1 „
70	9	131½	141	9½	„	9	·03 „
71	9½	144	151	7	„	7	·02 „
72	25	125½	111½	— 14	Fatal.	25	·2 „
73	11	137	144	7	Away.	11	·15 „
74	6	126	133½	7½	Working.	6	0006 „
75	8	132½	133½	1	Hope Hospital.	8	·0004 „
76	27	100½	100½	..	Night Work.	20	·08 P.T.
77	15	130½	135¾	5¼	Working.	9	..
78	12	112¾	121½	9¾	„	12	·000015 B.E.

TUBERCULIN TREATMENT—Continued.

No.	Length of Treatment.	Weight in lbs. at commencement of treatment.	Present weight in lbs.	Loss or Gain (lb.).	Ability to work.	Amount of time lost from work.	Last dose of Tuberculin.
	Weeks	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		Weeks	
79	5½	78¾	81	2¼	Fatal.	5½	·005 P.T.O.
80	7½	119	122½	3½	Delamere.	7½	·0004 „
81	8	105½	113¾	8¼	Working.	8	·008 „
82	4	107	110½	3½	„	4	·004 „
83	19	130	107¼*	—22¾	„	19	·6 „
84	6	60	64	4	Not working.	6	·0006 „
85	15	109¼	119	9¾	Working.	13	·03 „
86	3½	101½	109½	8	Slight Improvement, Working	3½	·0002 P.T.O.
87	31	96¾	94½	— 2¼	Working.	15	·7 P.T.
88	10	103¾	110	6¼	„	10	·01 P.T.O.
89	18	106	105	— 1	„	18	·06 „
90	2½	124¼	135½	11¼	Not working.	2½	·0002 „
91	29	85¾	89¼	3½	„	18	·08 P.T.
92	32	113	112½	— ½	Working.	8	1 c.c. O.T.
93	13	98½	99½	1	„	9	·002 P.T.O.
94	32	94	92¾	— 1¼	„	14	·04 „
95	46	103½	103¾	¼	„	22	·01 „
96	13	120	120¾	¾	„	10	·006 „
97	2	115¾	115¾	..	„	2	·002 „
98	7	125¼	129½	4¼	Not working.	7	·0009 „
99	8	139	151½	12¼	Working.	7	·0007 „
100	18	99	105	6	„	18	·002 „
101	15	113	118½	5½	„	13	·002 „
102	2½	143	147	4	„	2½	·003 P.T.
103	4½	110	113	3	Working.	4½	·005 P.T.O.
104	14	111	116	5	„	9	·008 „
105	18	120¼	126	5¾	Not working.	18	·002 „
106	40	88	87¾	— ¼	„	40	·008 „
107	30	119½	128½	9	Working.	15	·05 „
108	40	145	149½	4½	„	16	·02 „
109	46	109	107½	— 1½	„	18	1 c.c. P.T.
110	15	122½	129¼	6¾	„	9	·07 P.T.O.
111	36	98	96	— 2	„	Nil	·5 „
112	9	116½	113½	— 3	„	8	·004 „
113	38	117½	122½	5	„	18	·01 P.T.
114	6½	140	136¼	— 3¾	„	6½	·0006 P.T.O.
115	2½	105½	115¼	10¼	In Delamere.	2½	·0008 „
116	8	121	131	10	Not working.	8	·002 „

* After confinement.

TUBERCULIN TREATMENT—Continued.

No.	Length of Treatment.	Weight in lbs. at commencement of treatment.	Present weight in lbs.	Gain or Loss (lbs.).	Ability to work.	Amount of time lost from work.	Last dose of Tuberculin.
	Weeks	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		Weeks	
117	42	128 $\frac{1}{4}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Working.	14	1 c.c. O.T.
118	41	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	„	15	·15 P.T.
119	6	123	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	6	·0001 P.T.O.
120	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	147	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Not working.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	·0002 „
121	39	83	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nil.	35	·0003 „
122	29	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	— 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Working.	6	·5 „
123	29	127 $\frac{1}{4}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	„	10	·008 „
124	15	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	85	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	„	..	·001 „
125	29	121 $\frac{3}{4}$	125	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Working.	9	·06 „
126	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	Nil.	·0006 „
127	23	142	143 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	In Hope.	23	·008 „
128	18	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{3}{4}$	— 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Working.	Nil.	·15 „
129	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	133	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Not working.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	·006 P.T.O.
130	39	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	135	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Working.	14	1 c.c. O.T.
131	14	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Not working.	14	·006 P.T.O.
132	30	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Working.	12	·03 P.T.
133	26	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 4	„	14	·3 P.T.O.
134	11	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	11	·001 „
135	30	92	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	„	14	·03 „
136	6	119	130	11	„	6	·003 „

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The Dispensary was opened on January 21st, 1913, and consists of premises situate at 141, Regent Road. It includes a waiting room, dressing room, consulting room and laboratory.

There is also an office and an X-Ray room common to the Education Department and the Dispensary.

It was designed to fulfil the following functions :—

(1) A centre from which notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis could be visited, and their housing and sanitary arrangements, mode of life, source of infection, etc., ascertained.

(2) A centre for the examination of contacts.

(3) A centre for the observation and diagnosis of doubtful cases.

(4) A clearing house in which cases are differentiated and a suitable course of treatment decided upon.

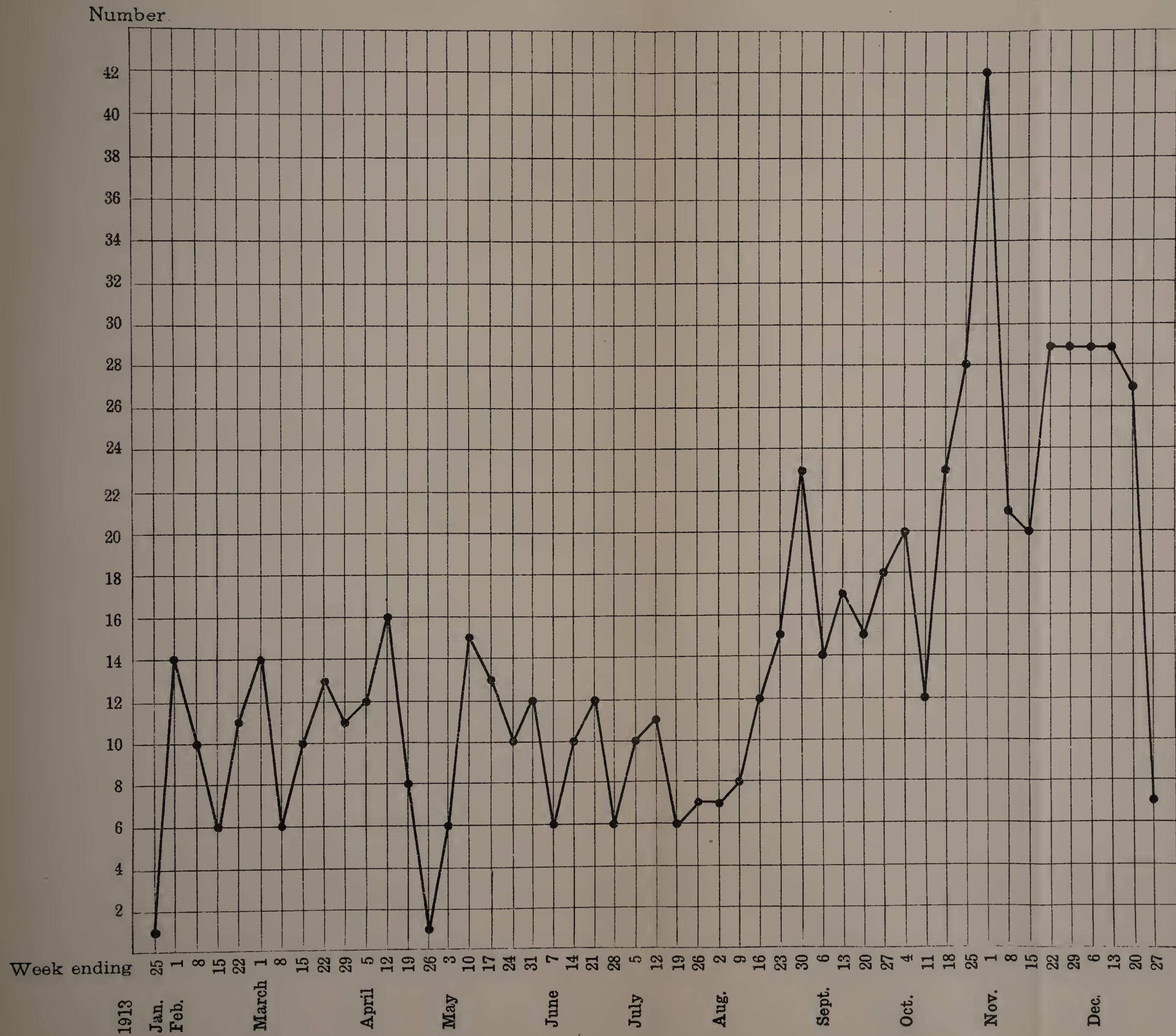
(5) A centre for the treatment of suitable cases, and for the administration of Tuberculin.

The staff originally consisted of a Consulting Medical Officer (Dr. Marsden), two Assistant Medical Officers, two Lady Health Visitors, and a Clerk, but in November, owing to increase of work, a third Lady Health Visitor was appointed.

During the period before January 21st and December 31st, 674 patients were examined, and the great majority treated.

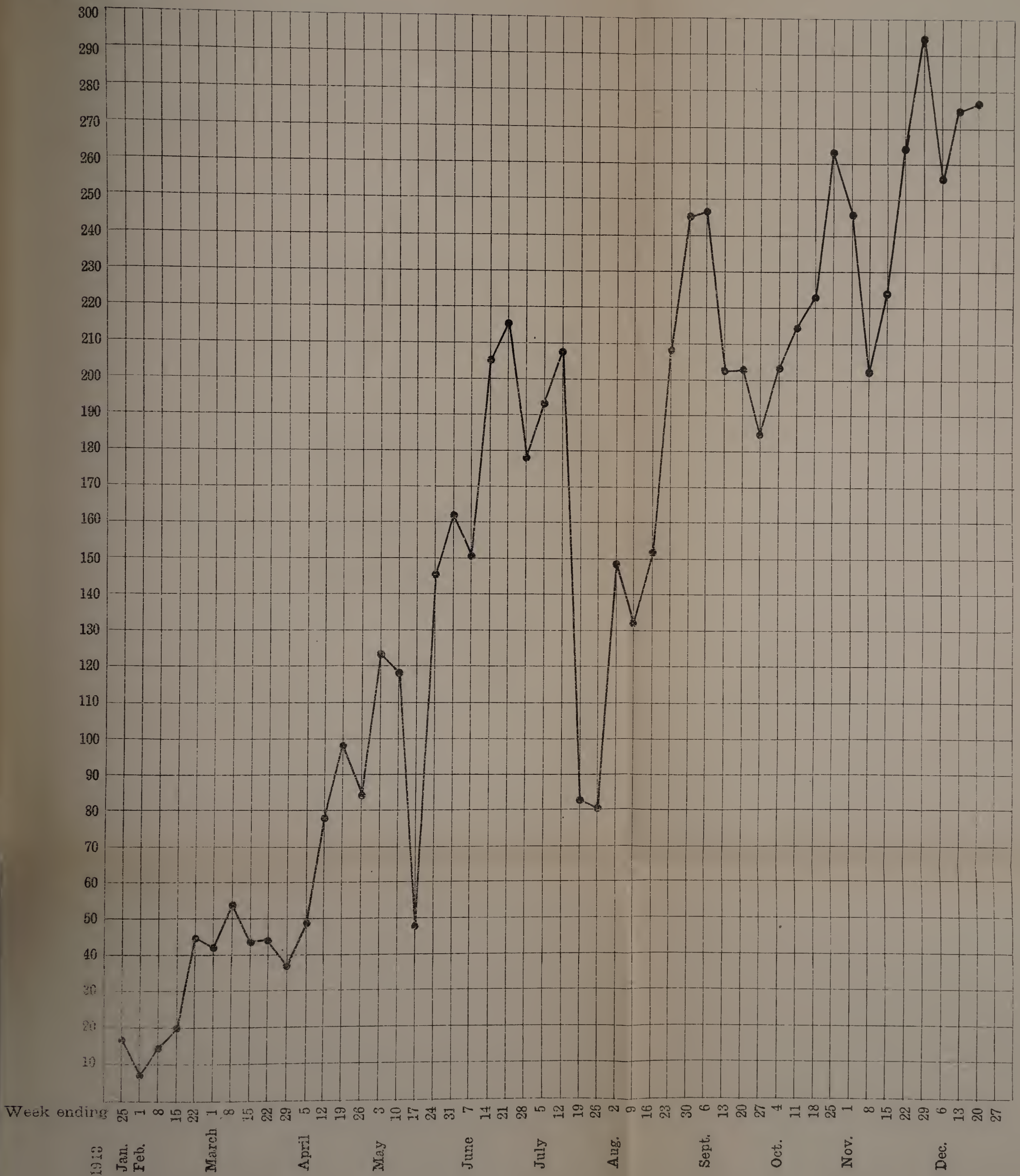
The number of adult contacts examined was 688, of which 31 were definitely diagnosed as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, *i.e.*, 4·5 per cent.

NEW CASES COMING UNDER TREATMENT.



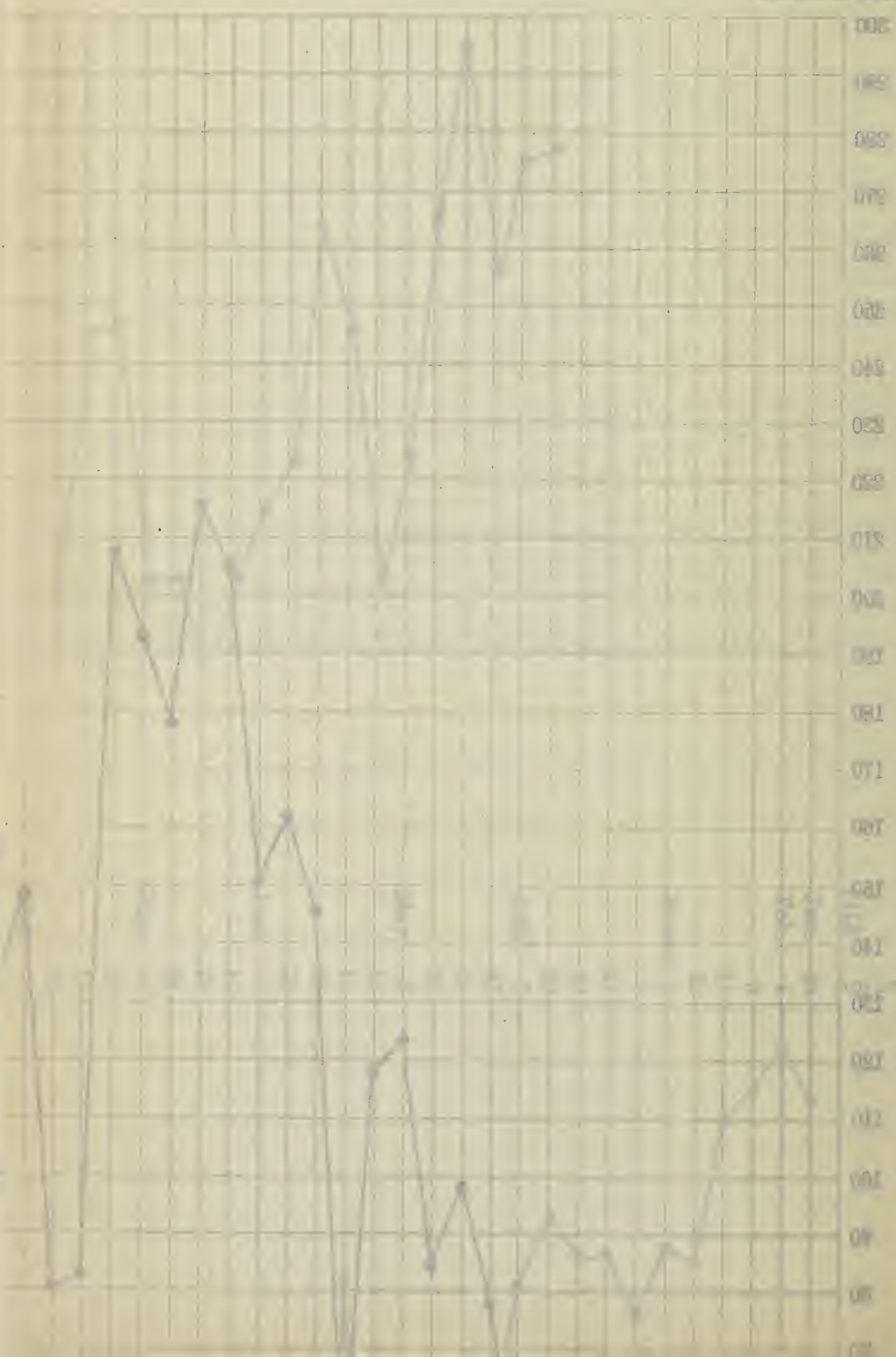
No. OF WEEKLY CONSULTATIONS.

No. of Attendances.



NO. OF WEEKS GONE

No. of Attendances



Of the 757 contacts of school age examined, 16 were found to be suffering from definite pulmonary tuberculosis, *i.e.*, 2·1 per cent.

The total number of cases examined is thus 2,119, and the total number of attendances was 7,302, each patient averaging 3·4 attendances.

Forty-two cases returned from Delamere were taken under observation, as also were 177 cases which had undergone treatment at Drinkwater Park.

Bacteriological examination of 165 samples of sputum were made, tubercle bacilli being discovered in 11, *i.e.*, 6·6 per cent.

The number of visits to patients homes made by the Tuberculosis Nurses was 4,146.

The number of attendances at the tuberculin clinic was 2,282.

During the year there were four deaths among the patients attending the Dispensary.

CASES TREATED AT THE CROSSLEY SANATORIUM, DELAMERE, YEAR
ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	INSURED PERSONS.			NON-INSURED PERSONS.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 2 months.....	1	2	3	1	..	1
2—3 months	7	1	8	1	2	3
3—4 „	10	15	25	..	5	5
4—5 „	2	2	4	..	..	..
5—6 „	2	3	5	1	..	1
In at end of the year .	5	5	10	..	5	5
TOTALS	27	28	55	3	12	15

Report of the Drinkwater Park Sanatorium for the Year ending 31st December, 1913.

The Sanatorium was opened for patients suffering from Tuberculosis on February 13th, 1913, with accommodation for 18 males and 15 females.

The staff consists of a Resident Medical Officer, Matron, three Nurses, Cook, Kitchen-maid, two House-maids, 1 Ward-maid, Porter, Gardener, and Shepherd.

The number of patients admitted up to 31st of December was 213. This includes re-admissions, the actual number of patients treated being 177. One death occurred during the year. The number of patients remaining in the Sanatorium on 31st December was 30.

Table I. shows the number of patients admitted, duration of treatment, and corresponding increase in weight.

Owing to an outbreak of small-pox, the Sanatorium was closed to Tuberculosis patients from 18th July to 18th September.

GENERAL LINE OF TREATMENT ADOPTED.

All cases before admission are examined at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and as far as possible only those cases which appear to have a reasonable chance of recovery are admitted.

The average stay in Hospital is six weeks, experience having proved to us that this is sufficiently long for the purpose of education and commencement of treatment. Education, indeed, is looked upon as the most important part of the treatment.

Whilst in hospital, the patients, by means of lectures

and demonstrations, are taught how to deal with their sputum, the infective nature of their malady is borne in upon them, they are generally educated in the doings of those things which will enable them to order their lives under home conditions in a manner which will involve a maximum of benefit to themselves and a minimum of danger to others.

The combined treatment of graduated exercise and labour, along with tuberculin injections has been carried out in 88 per cent of cases admitted. In no case has any bad result been noticed from the injection of tuberculin, but it is advisable to have the patient under close observation at the commencement of the treatment, and this can only be done in an Institution. Treatment by continuous inhalations has been carried out in 10 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and this method of treatment undoubtedly acts as a sedative for most forms of cough, thereby diminishing the amount of expectoration, and in this way helping to promote healing and to prevent a further spread of infection.

When discharged from Hospital, patients continue treatment at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and, as the majority of them resume work, the Dispensary is opened in the evenings for tuberculin injections.

Twelve cases have been admitted for the purpose of diagnosis ; every case reacted to tuberculin, and they were all detained for treatment. These cases were in a very early state of tuberculosis, and therefore improved rapidly under treatment.

The health of the Staff during the year has been excellent.

TABLE

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO DRINKWATER
PARK SANATORIUM, DURATION OF TREATMENT, AND CORRESPONDING
INCREASE IN WEIGHT.

Period—13TH FEBRUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

Duration of Treatment.	Insured.		Non-insured.		Average gain in weight.		Dispensary after Treatment.		Domiciliary after Treatment.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
2 weeks . . .	13	8	..	3	lbs. 3	lbs. 1	4	5	8	6
4 „	17	8	3	8	7	4	15	12	5	4
6 „	31	23	3	11	11	5	34	34	..	..
8 „	25	11	1	3	11½	6	24	14	2	..
12 „	6	..	2	1	3	4	3	..	5	1
TOTALS	92	50	9	26	..	..	80	65	20	11

SANATORIUM BENEFIT RETURN.

INSURED PERSONS.

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS APPLYING, MEDICALLY
EXAMINED, AND RECOMMENDED FOR SANATORIUM BENEFIT
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 15TH JANUARY, 1913,
TO 11TH JANUARY, 1914, INCLUSIVE.

	Number of Applicants	Rejected on other grounds than those of health, <i>e.g.</i> , appli- cant not insured.	Examined.	Recom- mended for Treatment.	Received Treatment.		
					(a) Pulmonary Cases.	(b) Non- Pulmonary Cases.	(c) Total.
Men	262	..	260	260	252	..	252
Women	116	..	113	113	110	..	110
TOTALS	378	..	373	373	362	..	362

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS RECEIVING TREATMENT
IN VARIOUS FORMS DURING THE PERIOD FROM 15TH JANUARY,
1913, TO 11TH JANUARY, 1914, INCLUSIVE, AND THE
APPROXIMATE TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE
TO THE SANATORIUM BENEFIT FUND INCURRED
DURING THAT PERIOD.

	Men.	Women.	Total.	Cost.
Sanatorium	30	29	59	£1440
Hospital	96	51	147	£1317 11 2
Dispensary	127	88	215	£700
Domiciliary	180	51	231	£2136

TABLE III.

SHOWING RESULTS IN CASES RECEIVING INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT
DURING THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 15TH, 1913, TO JANUARY
11TH, 1914, INCLUSIVE.

RESULTS.	SANATORIUM.			HOSPITAL.			DISPENSARY.			Grand Total.
	Men.	Wo- men.	Total.	Men.	Wo- men.	Total.	Men.	Wo- men.	Total.	
Discharged (including those transferred from one form of treatment to another :—										
(a) Fit for work	13	12	25	60	33	93	7	1	8	126
(b) Improved	4	12	16	9	6	15	7	1	8	39
(c) Without Improve- ment	6	2	8	13	7	20	4	4	8	36
(d) Worse . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	13	13
Treatment discontinued for other than medi- cal reasons . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	7
Died . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
TOTAL CASES IN WHICH TREATMENT CON- CLUDED	23	26	49	83	46	129	32	12	44	222
Add—Still under treat- ment 11th January, 1914.	7	3	10	13	5	18	95	76	171	199
TOTAL CASES TREATED.	30	29	59	96	51	147	127	88	215	421

TABLE IV.

SHOWING RESULTS IN CASES RECEIVING DOMICILIARY TREATMENT DURING
THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 15TH, 1913, TO JANUARY 11TH,
1914, INCLUSIVE.

Results.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Completed domiciliary treatment :—			
(I) Fit for work	3	3	6
(b) Recommended for other forms of treatment	51	20	71
Treatment discontinued for other than medical reasons.....	8	1	9
Died	40	6	46
In Salford Union Infirmary	2	2	4
TOTAL CASES IN WHICH TREAT- MENT CONCLUDED	104	32	136
Add—Still under treatment 11th January, 1914	76	19	95
TOTAL CASES TREATED	180	51	231

Tuberculosis in Milk.

This is dealt with in the Veterinary Surgeon's section of this report (Section IV.).

Measures taken to Prevent the Spread of Infectious Disease.

ISOLATION.—Out of the total 1,907 cases of infectious disease notified during the year, 1,401, or 73 per cent, were removed to the Ladywell Sanatorium and Drinkwater Park, and there isolated.

DISINFECTION.—All infected bedding has been stoved in the steam disinfectors.

BACTERIOLOGY.—786 specimens in suspected cases of enteric fever, diphtheria, and phthisis have been sent to Professor Delepine, of the Owens College, for examination, and the following is the result of the work done during the year 1913:—

ENTERIC FEVER.—145 examinations made, positive reactions obtained 34, or 23·4 per cent.

DIPHTHERIA.—242 examinations made, and the specific baccilli were found in 39 cases, or 16·1 per cent.

PHTHISIS.—399 tests were made, and tubercle baccilli were found in 117 cases, or 29·3 per cent.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE has been regulated in the manner described in Section III. of this report.

LIBRARY BOOKS from infected homes are either disinfected or retained for the use of the patients in the hospital.

TABLE I. 1.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Cases notified in Whole District.							Total Cases notified in each Ward.																	
	At All Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Borough.	Kersal.	Albert Park.	Grosvenor.	St. Matthias?	Trinity.	Crescent.	Islington.	Regent.	Ordall.	Trafford.	Charlestown.	St. Thomas?	St. Paul's.	Seedley.	Waste.	Hope.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.																		65 and upwards.
Small-pox	4	..	123	162	2	1	1	4	..	23	14	13	8	12	11	13	25	24	11	22	19	23	62	22	4
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	336	5	123	162	31	12	3	336	..	23	14	13	8	12	11	13	25	24	11	22	19	23	62	22	34
Erysipelas.....	203	8	4	12	22	66	74	203	17	12	15	19	17	15	11	9	10	11	7	6	7	13	25	7	19
Scarlet fever	1224	10	368	720	88	36	2	1224	..	96	166	132	60	68	29	63	58	164	68	40	34	37	92	48	69
Typhus fever	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	1	7	5	8	3	2	10	7	6	5	4	8	3	19	10	7	9
Enteric fever	1	..	7	23	27	47	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	17	..	..	..	4	13	..	17	..	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	3	2
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Acute-Poliomyelitis ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Anthrax	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1907	24	505	920	175	177	88	18	1907	142	200	175	90	97	63	93	101	205	91	76	63	93	192	88	138

TABLE I. 2.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE FROM EACH WARD REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Borough.	Kersal.	Albert Park.	Grosvenor.	St. Matthias.	Trinity.	Crescent.	Islington.	Regent.	Ordsall.	Trafford.	Charlestown.	St. Thomas.	St. Paul's.	Seedley.	Waste.	Hope.
Small-pox	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Scarlet fever	996	60	136	101	56	58	24	57	53	151	58	32	29	33	70	39	39
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ..	273	12	13	11	8	10	10	13	22	20	10	14	17	21	46	19	27
Typhus fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	89	3	4	6	3	1	7	6	5	4	3	8	2	18	6	7	6
Continued fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	24	..	1	1	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	3	..	3	1
Puerperal fever	13	2	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute-Poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthrax	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1401	78	154	122	71	73	44	78	81	176	72	55	48	76	124	71	78

TABLE I. 3.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED
TO THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEARS 1883 TO 1913.

YEAR.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	FEVER.				Ery- sipelas.	Total.
				Enteric.	Typhus.	Con- tinued.	Puer- peral.		
1883.....	6	805	81	293	14	..	21	..	1220
1884.....	5	1154	99	422	35	..	14	..	1729
1885.....	11	632	54	205	32	..	15	..	949
1886.....	..	1536	41	288	5	..	12	..	1882
1887.....	4	1427	83	368	7	..	11	..	1900
Average 5 years	5	1111	72	315	19	..	15	..	1537
1888.....	52	1128	175	572	31	..	26	..	1984
1889.....	..	1283	691	485	3	..	14	..	2476
1890.....	..	985	704	383	6	4	22	76	2180
1891.....	..	483	231	377	1	6	13	53	1164
1892.....	7	865	231	347	5	5	26	86	1572
Average 5 years	12	948	406	433	9	3	20	43	1874
1893.....	168	865	261	563	5	12	30	147	2051
1894.....	35	1043	242	316	1	14	21	130	1802
1895.....	4	1167	194	382	..	11	19	111	1888
1896.....	2	1579	158	291	7	12	24	114	2187
1897.....	..	714	103	291	..	14	13	121	1256
Average 5 years	42	1074	192	369	3	13	21	125	1836
1898.....	..	659	97	367	16	14	31	146	1330
1899.....	..	723	184	273	3	20	26	153	1382
1900.....	6	1317	309	335	2	8	21	179	2177
1901.....	..	1320	420	317	1	8	33	230	2329
1902.....	23	780	292	207	43	6	16	164	1531
Average 5 years	6	960	260	300	13	11	25	174	1750
1903.....	175	737	335	178	..	1	13	161	1600
1904.....	57	1043	422	202	10	7	21	168	1930
1905.....	3	960	363	142	..	7	26	176	1677
1906.....	..	904	432	225	..	1	21	142	1725
1907.....	8	1044	384	92	..	5	23	136	1692
Average 5 years	49	938	387	168	2	4	21	157	1725
1908.....	..	1341	629	181	..	7	27	127	2312
1909.....	..	1577	562	138	..	2	26	182	2487
1910.....	..	909	333	113	..	..	24	129	1508
1911.....	..	911	375	108	..	1	24	217	1636
1912.....	..	541	242	76	..	7	26	181	1103
Average 5 years	..	1056	428	123	..	3	25	167	1809
1913.....	4	1224	336	113	..	1	17	203	1907

TABLE I. 4.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF SICKNESS, AND THE DEATHS
REGISTERED IN SALFORD, DURING THE SEVERAL
MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1913.

Months.	Small Pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria and Memb. Croup.		Typhoid Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Typhus Fever.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January	41	1	26	..	14	2	1	..	..	..
February	45	1	16	2	7	2	1	2	..	..
March	40	..	24	4	7	2	1	..	..	..
April	65	..	14	1	5	2	..	..	..	..
May	67	4	21	1	7	2	3	..	..	..
June	48	5	23	2	7	1	..	..	..	..
July	4	..	65	1	22	3	4	2	3	1	..	..
August	61	1	28	3	7	3	1	1	..	..
September	113	..	14	4	9	2	2	..	..	..
October	233	1	57	2	17	2	1	..	..	..
November.	230	9	40	5	17	3	..	..	..	..
December	216	7	51	2	12	3	4	1	..	..
Totals ..	4	..	1224	30	336	29	113	26	17	5	..	..

TABLE I. 5.

SALFORD CASES TREATED IN THE CORPORATION HOSPITALS.

	1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913	
	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.
Small Pox	54	2	3	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever . . .	797	45	767	55	695	39	818	50	1040	62	1195	70	706	20	773	17	412	9	1004	25
Diphtheria	277	67	236	58	279	59	269	44	378	88	450	86	249	31	149	41	114	15	170	19
Typhus Fever . . .	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever .	129	37	99	32	147	29	61	20	119	34	97	27	95	20	86	10	59	12	68	17
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever.	6	3	11	3	13	4	13	4	15	8	14	3	9	3	10	1	17	3	10	3
Erysipelas	34	4	48	6	40	4	30	4	24	1	31	6	26	2	37	3	27	3	20	1
*Ill-defined or all other Diseases .	87	3	77	..	82	8	81	10	176	9	30	..	24	..	250	21	147	11	153	16
Total	1391	1651	1241	154	1256	143	1280	132	1752	202	1817	192	1109	76	1305	93	776	53	1425	81

* The Ill-defined cases include the Nursing Staff who may have been ill.

TABLE I. 6.
CASES FROM OUT-DISTRICTS TREATED IN THE CORPORATION HOSPITALS.

	1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913	
	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.	Cases Admitted.	Deaths.
Small Pox	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	198	9	175	10	163	5	180	10	196	9	298	16	269	18	224	2	146	1	122	4
Diphtheria	83	13	42	8	44	8	44	7	45	6	70	11	82	19	41	10	25	2	36	7
Typhus Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever	32	6	21	8	26	1	38	4	33	10	44	11	150	24	66	7	16	3	30	9
Continued Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	3	1	2	1	3	1	4	2	1	..
Erysipelas	5	1	2	1	1	1	6	..	4	..	5	..	4	1	5	..	6	1	3	1
Ill-defined	14	..	10	..	10	1	11	2	5	..	11	..	8	1	34	..	22	2	5	1
Total	340	30	253	27	245	16	281	24	285	25	431	39	515	64	373	20	219	11	197	22

TABLE I. 7.

NOTIFIED CASES AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA
FOR YEARS 1883 TO 1913.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1883	81	24	29.6
1884	99	22	22.2
1885	54	17	31.5
1886	41	12	29.3
1887	83	21	25.3
1888	175	61	34.9
1889	691	206	29.8
1890	704	206	29.3
1891	231	78	33.8
1892	231	55	23.8
1893	261	56	21.4
1894	242	64	26.4
1895	194	73	37.6
1896	158	52	32.9
1897	103	32	31.1
1898	97	33	34.0
1899	184	75	40.8
1900	309	90	29.1
1901	420	140	33.3
1902	292	75	25.7
1903	335	86	25.7
1904	422	116	27.5
1905	363	81	22.3
1906	432	90	20.8
1907	384	74	19.3
1908	629	125	19.9
1909	562	107	19.0
1910	333	53	15.9
1911	375	54	14.4
1912	242	31	12.8
1913	336	29	8.6

SECTION III.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF
SCHOOLS.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

This Report deals with the work of the Medical Staff of the Education Committee during the year 1913.

Details of the routine and methods employed were given in previous Reports.

MEDICAL STAFF.—At the beginning of the year the medical staff of the Education Committee consisted of the Medical Officer of Health, who is Medical Officer to the Committee, an Assistant Medical Officer, an Assistant part-time Medical Officer, a medical man to examine the eyesight of children, and three Nurses. Early in the year it was found that the Health Committee would soon require the full-time services of the part-time Assistant Medical Officer, and at the same time the specialist appointed to examine the eyesight of children tendered his resignation. It was accordingly considered desirable to appoint a full-time Assistant Medical Officer, with special qualifications for dealing with the eyesight of children. This appointment was duly made.

New Requirements.

On the 18th August, 1913, the Board of Education issued a circular letter (No. 823), forwarding new regulations under which grants would be made during the financial year ending on the 31st March, 1914, in respect of work connected with the School Medical Service.

These new regulations formed the subject of a special report by the Medical Officer and the Director of Education, as a result of which the following recommendations were adopted by the Education Committee, and approved by the Council, namely :—

(1) That one additional Nurse be engaged forthwith ;

(2) That a full-time School Dentist and a Nurse be engaged so as to begin duties on the 1st April, 1914 ; and

(3) That arrangements be made to appoint a School Doctor and a Nurse from the 1st April, 1915, or from such earlier date as the Committee may consider it desirable.

It is hoped that the Committee will be able to satisfy the requirements of the Board of Education, and receive half the cost of the whole expenditure incurred in respect of medical inspection.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.—There are at present two inspection centres in use. The old rooms in the Education Office are still used for examination of absentees, referred chiefly by the Attendance Officers, and also for the retinoscopic examination of cases of visual defect for which it may be necessary to prescribe spectacles.

But by far the greater amount of inspection of special cases is carried out at the new inspection centre and school clinic in Regent Road.

Attending the inspection clinic at the latter centre are all cases of ringworm and other infectious skin disease, cases of early tuberculosis and delicacy, cases referred on

account of pediculosis for examination and cleansing, cases of ophthalmia, &c.

In addition to the above work of inspection, a large amount of treatment is now carried out at this centre.

Cases of ringworm of the scalp are treated by means of X-rays, and cases of ear and nasal disease, impetigo, &c., attend each morning for treatment.

PRESENCE OF PARENTS AT MEDICAL INSPECTION.—Parents are invited to be present at the medical examination of their children in the schools. Their attendances at these examinations have been as follows :—

In the case of five-year-old boys 46·9 per cent of the parents attended ; in five-year-old girls, 44·8 per cent ; in twelve-year-old boys, 16·3 per cent ; and in twelve-year-old girls, 30·9 per cent.

Summary of Examinations.

During the year 1913, 17,704 examinations were conducted by the Medical Officers of the Education Committee.

These 17,704 examinations are made up as follows :—

(a) Routine cases examined in school.....	7168
(b) Children aged 3 to 5 years examined in school	2212
(c) *Special cases examined in school.....	138
(d) Cases of visual defect examined by retinoscopy at Chapel Street Office..	848
(e) Absentees referred by Attendance Officers for examination at Central Office	1236

* Special cases are generally referred for examination at the Clinic.

(f) Cases of infectious skin disease, ophthalmia, &c., examined at Regent Road centre	4241
(g) Cases of tuberculosis and suspected tuberculosis examined at Regent Road	1285
(h) Verminous cases in which cleansing notices have been served under Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908, examined at Regent Road....	398
(i) Teachers, pupil teachers, and bursars examined at the two inspection centres	178

At several schools there were outbreaks of sore throat, or scarlet fever, which necessitated, over a period of time which varied in different circumstances, special daily visits of the medical staff, at which the whole of the scholars in the school were examined, for the special purpose of ascertaining their freedom from infection. These examinations have not been included in the preceding figures, as no account was taken of the number of children examined, and the examinations themselves were necessarily limited to the one object in view, and no unnecessary time was spent over them.

INSPECTIONS AT THE CENTRAL OFFICE.—Inspections at the Central Office have again occupied a very considerable proportion of the Medical Inspectors' time.

All ringworm and infectious skin disease cases, cases of ophthalmia, &c., reported by Attendance Officers

or Teachers, or discovered during the course of medical inspection, have been kept under supervision and periodically inspected, and the children not allowed to return to school until judged by the Medical Inspector to be quite free from infection.

Similarly, all phthisical children reported from different sources or discovered in routine inspection are now referred to the inspection centre for periodical examination.

Observations on some Defects and Diseases in School Children.

Clothing and Footgear.

A gradual improvement in clothing and footgear is noticed, disrepair being more prevalent in the case of boys.

Cleanliness.

Children's heads and bodies are examined for pediculosis both at routine medical inspection of age groups and also on the occasion of the Nurses' visits to schools, when children of all ages are submitted to inspection.

Unfortunately, owing to the great increase of other work at the inspection centres (such as X-ray administration for ringworm), the Nurses have not been able to inspect so many children in the schools as last year.

The results obtained from routine medical inspection of five-year-old and 12-year-old children show a very satisfactory and all-round diminution in pediculosis.

Tables showing prevalence of pediculosis are hereby appended :—

PEDICULOSIS AMONGST ALL CHILDREN EXAMINED IN THE SCHOOLS
BY THE MEDICAL OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR 1913.

	Boys.					Girls.				
	No. examin'd	Heads			Ver- minous bodies.	No. examin'd	Heads.			Ver- minou bodies
		*A.	B.	C.			*A.	B.	C.	
Children aged 5 years : Aggregates..	1899	1780	83	36	25	1929	782	1016	131	26
Percentages	100	93·7	4·4	1·9	1·3	100	40·5	52·7	6·8	1·3
Children aged 12 years : Aggregates..	1648	1582	48	18	33	1692	544	1059	89	32
Percentages	100	96·0	2·9	1·1	2·0	100	32·2	62·5	5·3	1·9

TABLES SHOWING PREVALENCE OF PEDICULOSIS IN DEPARTMENTS WHERE
ALL THE SCHOLARS PRESENT WERE EXAMINED BY THE SCHOOL NURSES.
INFANTS' DEPARTMENTS.

	Boys.					Girls.				
	No. examin'd	Heads.			Ver- minous bodies.	No. examin'd	Heads.			Ver- minou bodies
		*A.	B.	C.			*A.	B.	C.	
(A) Aggregate Numbers ..	4331	3880	325	126	128	4384	1508	2344	532	149
(B) Percentages ..	100	89·6	7·5	2·9	3·0	100	34·4	53·5	12·1	3·4

UPPER DEPARTMENTS.

	Boys.					Girls.				
	No. examin'd	Heads.			Ver- minous bodies.	No. examin'd	Heads.			Ver- minou bodies
		*A.	B.	C.			*A.	B.	C.	
(A) Aggregate Numbers ..	2529	2308	177	44	96	3155	646	2241	268	143
(B) Percentages ..	100	91·2	7·0	1·8	3·9	100	20·5	71·0	8·5	4·5

* Heads A—Where neither vermin nor nits are present.
 „ B—Containing a small number of nits only.
 „ C—Containing live vermin or numerous nits.

The accompanying table shows the work done under Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908 :—

BOYS.					GIRLS.				
Number of Cleansing Notices Served.	Hair Cut.		Cleansed at Mode Wheel Disinfecting Station.	Cleansed at Home.	Number of Cleansing Notices Served.	Hair Cut.		Cleansed at Mode Wheel Disinfecting Station.	Cleansed at Home.
	By Nurse.	By Parent.				By Nurse.	By Parent.		
154	1	21	76	78	244	49	66	69	175

State of Nutrition.

The state of nutrition forms a valuable index of the health and vitality of the child. Probably the two most frequent causes of malnutrition amongst Salford school children are (1) insufficient and unsuitable food, (2) early tuberculosis affecting the thoracic or abdominal lymph glands. The latter condition, which may often present no other physical signs, is generally accompanied by morning languor, distaste for breakfast, and night sweats.

Amongst 12-year-old children examined 170, or about 5 per cent, were suffering from malnutrition, whilst of the five-year-old children 292, or 8 per cent, so suffered.

In each case the boys appeared to be more affected than the girls.

Nose and Throat.

Out of 7,168 children examined, 1,515 had moderate enlargement, and 90 marked enlargement of tonsils. One hundred and seventeen children had adenoids sufficient to cause well-marked nasal obstruction.

Of other affections of nose and throat, there were 14 cases of chronic rhinitis, four of ozæna, and 42 of tonsillitis.

Other cases of persistent nasal obstruction were due to deflected septum, hypertrophied turbinate bones and polypus.

External Eye Disease.

There were 99 cases of conjunctivitis and 70 of blepharitis, these two conditions being considerably less prevalent than last year. Of other external eye affections, there were 20 cases of corneal ulcer and nebula and four cases of keratitis.

Ear Disease.

One hundred and six cases of otorrhœa were found, a number of which were already under medical treatment, and of the remainder a number obtained marked benefit by attendance at the school clinic for treatment.

Teeth.

The following tables show the number of children with (a) sound teeth, and (b) 1 to 20 decayed teeth, as observed by the Medical Inspectors in the two age groups.

Oral sepsis in the form of suppurating sinuses of the gums was most commonly noticed in connection with the temporary teeth of the five-year-old children, in which group there were 345 cases. Dental treatment was recommended in practically every case. Not infrequently, when such cases visit the dentist on the advice of the Medical Inspector, they are sent away without treatment, sometimes on the ground that extraction might interfere with the regular eruption of the permanent teeth. The difficulty of obtaining efficient dental treatment is a strong argument for a dental clinic, which fortunately is now about to be established within the Borough.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF DECAYED TEETH AMONGST SCHOOL CHILDREN EXAMINED BY THE
MEDICAL OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Number of Decayed Teeth.		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys aged 5 years.	Aggregate number of children.....	402	172	267	217	212	142	108	71	78	63	53	34	30	15	12	6	7	1	4	..	5
	Percentages	21.2	9.0	14.1	11.4	11.2	7.5	5.7	3.7	4.1	3.2	2.8	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	..	0.3
	Aggregate number of children.....	396	194	321	212	226	127	98	98	81	55	42	26	21	15	7	5	3	..	2	..	..
Girls aged 5 years.	Percentages	20.5	10.0	16.6	11.0	11.7	6.6	5.1	5.1	4.2	2.8	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	..	0.2	..	..
	Aggregate number of children.....	239	213	347	276	251	118	99	48	27	11	9	4	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Percentages	14.5	12.9	21.0	16.6	15.2	7.2	6.0	2.9	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	..	..
Boys aged 12 years.	Aggregate number of children.....	269	215	367	317	259	112	65	45	18	13	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Percentages	15.9	12.7	21.6	18.7	15.3	6.7	3.8	2.7	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.05	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aggregate number of children.....	15.9	12.7	21.6	18.7	15.3	6.7	3.8	2.7	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.05	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls aged 12 years.	Percentages	15.9	12.7	21.6	18.7	15.3	6.7	3.8	2.7	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.05	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aggregate number of children.....	269	215	367	317	259	112	65	45	18	13	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Percentages	15.9	12.7	21.6	18.7	15.3	6.7	3.8	2.7	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.05	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Heart and Circulation.

In 5-year-old children 0·6 per cent and in 12-year-old children 1·1 per cent were found to have heart murmurs, indicative of organic disease. The great majority were cases of mitral regurgitation. Slight systolic bruits, generally heard best over the pulmonary area, and in all probability merely functional in character, were noted in 1·5 per cent of 5-year children, and in 1·2 per cent of 12-year children. In all well-marked cases the parents were interviewed and warned of the defect, and the children were referred for further examination in three months' time. Some of these children with well-marked murmurs conducted to the back presented no outward signs of disease, and the parents were quite unaware of its presence.

Lungs.

Amongst the routine inspection cases there were 622 cases of bronchial catarrh and bronchitis, 142 of tuberculosis, and 275 of suspected tuberculosis. At the same time there were very few advanced cases of phthisis, the great majority being in the early stage, the affection being probably chiefly confined to the bronchial or mediastinal lymphatic glands and giving rise to indefinite physical signs, although the children were obviously suffering from the effects of toxic absorption, such as langour, anorexia, loss of flesh, night sweats, &c. The majority of such children are adversely affected by compulsory school attendance, and the provision of open-air school accommodation becomes increasingly urgent.

Nervous Diseases.

Only three cases of chorea (and those of a mild type) were found altogether.

As a rule, teachers generally recognise and exclude these cases.

Infantile paralysis was found to be prevalent as before to the extent of 0·1 per cent in 12-year-old children and 0·1 per cent in 5-year-old children.

Skin Diseases.

RINGWORM.—Cases of Ringworm are notified by Teachers and Attendance Officers, as well as by the Medical Inspection Staff. All cases are invited to attend periodically at the centre for inspection, and no child who has been known to have had ringworm is allowed to return to school without a certificate from the Medical Officer.

There were 20 cases of scalp ringworm found amongst five-year-old children submitted to routine inspection, and eight cases of this disease found amongst the 12-year group.

During the year 1913, 516 cases of scalp ringworm and 315 cases of body ringworm have been under supervision at the inspection clinic, and the total number of examinations in these cases amounted to 2,520.

The corresponding figures for 1912 were 709 cases of scalp ringworm, 314 of body ringworm, with a combined total of 3,401 examinations.

A comparison of the above figures for the last two years shows a substantial decrease in the number of cases of scalp ringworm.

A census of the number of cases known to be out of school suffering from this disease at corresponding periods in the last three years also shows that the disease is becoming less prevalent, as witness the following figures:—

Total cases known to be suffering from *tinea tonsurans* in August, 1911, 450 ; August, 1912, 394 ; August, 1913, 289.

This very substantial decline in the prevalence of so obstinate a disease must be attributed—first, to rigid exclusion and supervision of all cases that become known ; secondly, to the fact that no child who has had ringworm is allowed to return to school without a certificate from the Medical Officer ; thirdly, to the valuable help afforded by X-ray treatment, which has been administered since the installation of the apparatus at the school clinic in April, 1913.

From April to the end of the year the X-rays have been administered to 90 cases of very chronic and obstinate type. The cases had been already suffering from the disease on an average for 18 months, and in all but five it was necessary to epilate the whole scalp by Kienböck's method. The children were fit to return to school again in an average of five weeks after application of rays.

It may be too much to hope that the disease will ever be entirely eradicated, but it is confidently expected that with the help of X-ray treatment the number of cases will in a few years be negligible.

ALOPECIA.—Fourteen cases were discovered in school during the course of routine inspection. There have been

80 cases under supervision at the inspection centre, with a total of 223 examinations.

These figures are rather larger than last year.

The practice of exclusion of these cases until disappearance of alopecia stumps and appearance of new hair growth over the affected patches has been continued.

ECZEMA AND IMPETIGO.—The number of cases of these diseases under observation during the past year was 301, and the number of examinations 752.

A large number of such cases are now being dealt with very successfully at the school clinic, and many obstinate cases of impetigo are returned to school after a few days' treatment.

SCABIES.—This disease is not very prevalent. There were 26 cases under supervision.

OTHER SKIN DISEASE.—Thirty-three cases of skin disease other than the above have attended at the inspection centre. In this number are included five cases of lupus.

Rickets.

RICKETS AND RICKETY DEFORMITIES were observed in 3·6 per cent of 5-year-old children and in 0·9 per cent of 12-year-old children. Thus the evidences of rickets and even some of the rickety deformities apparently tend to disappear in later school life.

Deformities.

The following deformities were noted on routine inspection :—

	5-year-old children.			12-year-old children.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Scoliosis	3	1	4	2	2	4
Kyphosis .....	..	..	..	3	..	3
Talipes	1	..	1	1	..	1
Pigeon chest and other chest deformities	15	11	26	16	11	27
Narrow palate	14	16	30	56	51	107
Cleft palate	1	..	1	1	..	1
Bifid uvula	5	1	6	1	3	4
Hydrocephalus	3	2	5	1	..	1
Microcephalus .....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Scaphoid cranium	1	..	1	..	..	..
Torticollis	1	..	1	1	..	1
Transposition of heart to right side .....	..	..	..	..	1	1

Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary.

The following forms were noted on routine inspection :—

	5-year-old children,			12-year-old children.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Abdominal	2	5	7	..	..	..
Bone and joint	2	1	3	2	1	3
Tubercular glands or scars in the neck	18	17	35	29	29	58

Speech.

As previously, stammering was much more frequently noticed amongst boys than amongst girls. Most of the teachers now give particular attention to breathing and elocution in these cases.

Mental Condition.

There were 0·3 per cent of 12-year-old children found to be mentally defective and attending ordinary Elementary School, this being exactly the same percentage as was found last year.

Infectious Disease.

A system of notification is in force whereby the Head Teachers forward to the Medical Officer of Health particulars of the cause of absence from sickness of children attending their schools. These returns are sent in weekly, and are classified in the following table.

RETURN OF SICKNESS IN SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Infectious Diseases (unclassified).	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Measles.	Ringworm.	Ophthalmia.	Sore Throat.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Mumps.	Colds.	Other Diseases.
183	57	7	772	688	1096	2712	655	1140	3667	1198	1599	9434	10436

Treatment of Defects in School Children.

Where medical inspection reveals defects calling for treatment, parents are notified of the same.

Where actual medical treatment (apart from advice and hygienic measures) is required, a printed form is delivered to the parent, stating the nature of the defect, and urgently advising the obtaining of treatment. Two duplicates of this printed form are filled in at the same time: one of these is retained at the office, whilst the second is handed to the Attendance Officer, whose duty it is to call round at the house and make enquiry as to the treatment obtained. The result of this enquiry is entered upon the form and returned to the office.

During the 12 months ending September 30th, 1913, actual medical treatment was advised in the case of 717 children. Later enquiry by the Attendance Officer elicited the information that actual treatment had been obtained in the case of 456 children. In 154 cases the parents promised to obtain treatment, and in 107 cases the parents refused to obtain treatment.

The following table gives the figures in detail :—

	Boys.				GIRLS.			
	Treat- ment Recom- mended.	Treat- ment Obtained.	Promised Treat- ment.	Refused Treat- ment.	Treat- ment Recom- mended.	Treat- ment Obtained.	Promised Treat- ment.	Refused Treat- ment.
Five-year-old children....	233	146	65	22	203	124	34	45
Percentage ...	..	62·6	27·9	9·5	..	61·1	16·8	22·1
12-year-old children....	157	105	25	27	124	81	30	13
Percentage ...	..	66·9	15·9	17·2	..	65·3	24·2	10·5

Parents are never advised to take their children to the Hospital, unless they state definitely they cannot afford private medical treatment.

The conditions for which treatment is undertaken by the Local Authority are :—

- (1) Visual defects.
- (2) Ringworm.
- (3) Minor ailments, such as running ears, chronic nasal catarrh, impetigo, &c.
- (4) Tuberculosis.

These are described under their respective headings.

The School Clinic.

The Regent Road centre has become established as a school clinic, and a large number of children now attend daily, both for inspection and also for treatment.

The rooms at present consist of a large waiting room, two consulting rooms, and an X-ray room. These premises are distinct from the adjoining Tuberculosis Dispensary, though communication is preserved by means of a corridor.

The classes of ailments for which treatment is undertaken at the clinic are :—

- (a) Ringworm of the scalp (X-ray application).
- (b) Minor ailments, such as discharging ears, catarrhal conditions of nose and pharynx giving rise to obstruction, mouth breathing, deafness, &c., impetigo and septic conditions of the skin.

X-Ray Treatment of Ringworm.

A very complete and efficient apparatus, fitted with all necessary safeguards, was obtained from Mr. A. E. Dean, of London, at an approximate cost of £175, and

the whole was fixed in position in the room set apart for the purpose by April, 1913. From this time to the end of the year 90 cases of ringworm were submitted to the rays.

With five exceptions it was found necessary to depilate the whole scalp according to the five-exposure method of Kienböck. By this method, the whole of the scalp is exposed at one sitting of approximately two hours, epilation being complete by about the end of the third week following.

The results, so far, have been singularly successful, the whole of the children treated returning to school in an average of 35 days after exposure to rays. The average duration of the cases prior to X-ray treatment being 18 months five days.

After X-ray application, children are allowed to return to school, wearing a cap, as soon as epilation is complete and no ringworm stumps remain in the scalp.

Although at first many parents showed some hesitation in submitting their children to X-ray treatment, owing to stories circulated as to the evil effects produced, the parents are now, as a rule, eager to avail themselves of the opportunity.

A nominal charge of 2s. 6d. per child treated is made to the parent.

Treatment for Minor Ailments.

A large number of children are now being treated at the school clinic, and one of the Nurses at present devotes the whole of each morning to the work, which comprises the treatment of cases that would otherwise receive little or

no attention, such as chronic ear discharge, chronic nasal discharge with obstructive deafness, cases of eczema, impetigo, and sores.

It is found that the great majority of these cases rapidly improve under thorough treatment, and, as a rule, even the bad cases are soon able to resume school.

Treatment is carried out by the School Nurse under the direction of the Medical Officer, who devotes one half day per week to the supervision and re-examination of the cases.

We consider the beneficial results obtained more than justify the employment of the Nurse for this special purpose.

Swimming Instruction.

During the season just closed, eleven Swimming Instructors were appointed for boys and four for girls, and the number of attendances of children during school hours at the several baths was 25,415 in the case of boys, and 22,203 in the case of girls, making a total of 47,618, as compared with 45,025 in the previous year. Reports were received from the Instructors that, of the children attending the baths, 881 boys and 576 girls proved themselves able to swim.

In order to encourage the children to learn swimming, the Baths Committee have continued the arrangement under which a free season ticket for the ensuing year is given to each scholar who, at the commencement of the season, is unable to swim more than ten yards, and who at the end of the season has proved himself able to swim one length of the bath. Certificates of proficiency are

also awarded by the Education Committee, after an examination conducted by a Committee of Head Teachers. The number of such certificates gained during the past season was 877.

Meals to School Children.

With the consent of the Council, the Committee have again made provision for the supply of meals to school children, under the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906.

The following is an extract from the Annual Report of the School Canteen Sub-Committee :—

The central cooking kitchen, which was specially fitted up for the purpose, was again utilised, and the dinners were conveyed from the kitchen to the various feeding centres.

The number of children receiving meals was comparatively limited. As was the case during the season 1911-12, the small number was due partly to the fact that the parents were required to make personal application for their children to receive meals. The main factor was, however, the healthy state of trade in the district, as a consequence of which the number of unemployed had diminished.

Only five dinner centres were required. The new room specially equipped for the purpose of serving meals to school children at the Nashville Street Council School was opened on January 20th.

During the season the Committee arranged for a more varied menu than had been adopted in the past.

Owing to the distance of some of the schools from the feeding centres, it was found necessary to provide breakfasts at five schools.

The smallest number of children fed on any one day during the season was 238, and the greatest number 559.

The serving of the meals was continued for 14 weeks—December 2nd, 1912, to March 20th, 1913.

Provision has been made for dealing with necessitous cases of a special character between the date of the discontinuance of the general arrangements and their resumption later in the year.

The total number of meals served during the season was 33,011, and the total cost £271 5s. 2d.

The sanction of the Board of Education was obtained to spend during the year ended March 31st, 1913, such a sum (not exceeding the amount which would be produced by a rate of one farthing in the pound) as would meet the cost of the provision of food furnished under the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906.

It was found necessary to make special arrangements for feeding children during the continuance of the strike of workmen at the Docks in the months of September and October. The number of meals supplied at this time was 19,828, and the total number of children provided for was 1,748.

New Buildings.

NASHVILLE STREET SCHOOL.

The Nashville Street School was opened on the 13th January, 1913, and the infants attending the St. Clement's School, West Park Street, were transferred

to it—the school being recognised as a Council Infants' School. The school provides accommodation for 410 children.

The plans for the alterations and improvements of the premises of the St. Clement's School, West Park Street, so as to make them more suitable for a girls' and boys' department have been approved, and it is hoped that the necessary work will be completed at an early date.

ST. AMBROSE' SCHOOL.

The new St. Ambrose' School, to which reference was made in the last report, was completed and ready for occupation on the date of the opening of the schools after the midsummer holidays (19th August, 1913). The school provides accommodation for 1,000 children in three departments, namely, boys, girls, and infants. It was thought desirable, however, in the first instance, that the school should be organised as a two-department school for mixed and infants until the number of older scholars was sufficiently large to warrant the upper department being divided. On the 30th September, the number on the rolls of the mixed department was 427, and of the infants' department 203. The mixed department will be divided into a boys' and a girls' department at the close of the school year on the 31st July, in accordance with the original intention.

The opening of this school has reduced the pressure upon two or three schools in the neighbourhood, particularly the West Liverpool Street Council School.

Provision of Open-Air School.

The Committee have under consideration the question of the provision of an Open-air School for delicate children.

Unsatisfactory Premises of Public Elementary Schools.

The Sub-Committee appointed to consider the unsatisfactory premises of public Elementary Schools have to report that there are still a number of schools in regard to which they have not been able to make satisfactory arrangements with the Managers for effecting the improvements required by the Board of Education.

In the case of the Lower Broughton Sussex Street School, the Managers having intimated that they were unable to carry out the required alterations, the Board of Education have decided to terminate their recognition on the 30th June, 1915. Unless some steps are taken by the Managers, it is probable that similar action will be taken in regard to some other schools. This will involve the replacement of these schools by the Local Education Authority.

St. Simon's and St. Matthias' Schools.

With a view of rendering it possible for the requirements of the Board of Education to be met in the case of the St. Simon's School, an arrangement was made, at the suggestion of the Education Committee, by which the former school, instead of being worked as a school for three departments, containing boys, girls, and infants, should consist of two departments only, namely, girls

and infants, whilst the St. Matthias' School should consist of a boys' and an infants' department instead of a mixed and an infants' department. This re-organisation was effected as from the 1st April, 1913.

Plans for improving the premises of the St. Simon's School were sanctioned by the Board of Education, but the work has not yet been carried out.

Christ Church Upper School.

The plans prepared by the Managers of the Christ Church Upper School for alterations and improvements of their premises are still under the consideration of the Board of Education.

General.

The schools were regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspectors, who have paid altogether 960 visits. Improvement in the sanitary condition of outside offices, yards, &c., has been maintained.

Eleven departments have been disinfected during the year for certain special diseases, *i.e.*, diphtheria, scarlet fever, sore throat, and measles.

TABLE S I.

CHILDREN EXAMINED AT THE INSPECTION CENTRES BY THE MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New Cases.....	1325 ..	1609 ..	2934
Re-examinations	1908 ..	1920 ..	3828
Total Examinations	3233 ..	3529 ..	6762

CHILDREN EXAMINED BY THE EYE SPECIALIST.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number	366 ..	452 ..	818
Spectacles prescribed for	233 ..	309 ..	542

Teachers Medically Examined	44
Pupil Teachers Medically Examined.....	*61
„ „ Re-examined	11
Bursars Medically Examined	46
„ „ Re-examined	16
Sanitary Inspectors' Visits to Schools	960
Defects Found	18

Yard surfaces defective	4
W.C.'s defective or choked.....	6
Downspouts defective or choked	1
Drains choked	5
Flush tank defective	1
Eavesgutter defective	1
	<u>18</u>

Schools disinfected	11
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* Two of these were Special Examinations.

TABLE S II.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED 1ST JANUARY, 1913, TO 31ST
DECEMBER, 1913.

A—"CODE" GROUPS.

Age.	Entrants.			Leavers.	Grand Total.
	3 & 4.	5 & 6.	Total.	12*	
Boys	1135	1899	3034	1648	4682
Girls	1077	1929	3006	1692	4698
Totals	2212	3828	6040	3340	9380

B—GROUPS OTHER THAN "CODE."

	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
† Special cases	65	....	73	....	138

* This number includes children who were 13 or 14 years of age and had not been previously examined.

† These cases are generally referred for examination at the inspection centre.

TABLE S III.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE SCHOOLS.

A.—FIVE-YEAR-OLD SCHOLARS.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
Number Examined	1899	..	1929	..	3828
Number with *defects	1323	..	1274	..	2597
Number referred	268	..	233	..	501
Percentage with *defects	69.7	..	66.0	..	67.8
Percentage referred	14.1	..	12.1	..	13.1

B.—TWELVE-YEAR-OLD SCHOLARS.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
Number examined	1648	..	1692	..	3340
Number with *defects	978	..	1003	..	1981
Number referred	269	..	305	..	574
Percentage with *defects	59.3	..	59.3	..	59.3
Percentage referred	16.3	..	18.1	..	17.2

C.—ENTRANTS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
Number examined	1135	..	1077	..	2212

D.—SCHOLARS NOT INCLUDED IN AGE-GROUPS A, B, AND C.

65 Boys, 73 Girls = 138 special cases were examined in the schools visited by the Medical Officers, and generally at the request of the teacher.

The principal defects exhibited were defective vision, tonsils and adenoids, incipient phthisis, and delicacy.

These cases were dealt with in the usual way.

* The term "defect" includes conditions set forth in Table S IV.

TABLE S IV.
CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS FOUND IN CHILDREN EXAMINED IN THE SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Condition.	5-year-old children.				12-year-old children.				Total.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Total Inspected	1899	1929	3828	..	1648	1692	3340	..	3547	3621	7168	..
Clothing & Footgear... Satisfactory	1742	1865	3607	94.2	1468	1637	3105	93.0	3210	3502	6712	93.6
Unsatisfactory	157	64	221	5.8	180	55	235	7.0	337	119	456	6.4
Cleanliness of Head .. Clean	1780	782	2562	66.9	1582	544	2126	63.7	3362	1326	4688	65.4
Nits only	83	1016	1099	28.7	48	1059	1107	33.1	131	2075	2206	30.8
Pediculi.....	36	131	167	4.4	18	89	107	3.2	54	220	274	3.8
Cleanliness of Body .. Clean	1874	1903	3777	98.7	1615	1660	3275	98.1	3489	3563	7052	98.4
Pediculi present.....	25	26	51	1.3	33	32	65	1.9	58	58	116	1.6
Nutrition	1719	1817	3536	92.4	1539	1631	3170	94.9	3258	3448	6706	93.6
Unsatisfactory	180	112	292	7.6	109	61	170	5.1	289	173	462	6.4
Nose and Throat Tonsils, slightly enlarged	428	424	852	22.6	300	363	663	19.9	728	787	1515	21.1
" much enlarged .	15	26	41	1.1	29	20	49	1.5	44	46	90	1.3
Adenoids.....	38	33	71	1.9	23	23	46	1.4	61	56	117	1.6

TABLE S IV.—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS FOUND IN CHILDREN—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE S IV.—Continued.
CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS FOUND IN CHILDREN—Continued.

Condition.	5-year-old children.				12-year-old children.				Total.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Lungs	1482	1571	3053	79·8	1521	1551	3072	92·0	3003	3122	6125	85·4
Chronic Bronchitis and Bronchial Catarrh ...	273	238	511	13·3	56	55	111	3·3	329	293	622	8·7
Tuberculosis	45	35	80	2·1	25	37	62	1·9	70	72	142	2·0
Tuberculosis suspected..	99	85	184	4·8	43	48	91	2·7	142	133	275	3·8
Other Disease .....	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	0·1	3	1	4	0·1
Nervous System	1866	1913	3779	98·7	1636	1677	3313	99·2	3502	3590	7092	98·9
Epilepsy .....	..	1	1	0·02	..	3	3	0·1	..	4	4	0·05
Chorea.....	2	1	3	0·08	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	0·05
Other Disease	31	14	45	1·2	12	12	24	0·7	43	26	69	1·0
Skin	1801	1840	3641	95·1	1589	1649	3238	97·0	3390	3489	6879	96·0
Ringworm, Body	2	5	7	0·2	1	1	2	0·1	3	6	9	0·1
" Head	10	10	20	0·5	7	1	8	0·2	17	11	28	0·4
Impetigo	21	27	48	1·3	11	7	18	0·5	32	34	66	0·9
Scabies	2	1	3	0·1	5	..	5	0·1	7	1	8	0·1
Other Disease	63	46	109	2·8	35	34	69	2·1	98	80	178	2·5

TABLE S IV.—*Continued.*
CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS FOUND IN CHILDREN—*Continued.*

Condition.	5-year-old children.				12-year-old children.				Total.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Rickets	1813	1878	3691	96.4	1628	1683	3311	99.1	3441	3561	7002	97.7
Rickets & Genu Valgum .	86	51	137	3.6	20	9	29	0.9	106	60	166	2.3
Deformities	1852	1894	3746	97.9	1536	1623	3159	94.6	3388	3517	6905	96.3
Deformities present	47	35	82	2.1	112	69	181	5.4	159	104	263	3.7
Tuberculosis												
Non-Pulmonary	1877	1906	3783	98.8	1615	1662	3277	98.1	3492	3568	7060	98.5
Glandular	18	17	35	0.9	29	29	58	1.7	47	46	93	1.3
Bones and Joints	2	1	3	0.1	4	1	5	0.2	6	2	8	0.1
Other Forms	2	5	7	0.2	..	..	..	..	2	5	7	0.1
Speech	1887	1924	3811	99.6	1630	1686	3316	99.3	3517	3610	7127	99.4
Not Defective												
Defective Articulation . .	9	4	13	0.3	7	3	10	0.3	16	7	23	0.3
Stammering	3	1	4	0.1	11	3	14	0.4	14	4	18	0.3
Mental Condition	1897	1928	3825	99.82	1637	1681	3318	93.3	3534	3609	7143	99.6
Normal												
Dull or Backward	2	..	2	0.05	7	5	12	0.4	9	5	14	0.2
Mentally Defective . . . . .	..	1	1	0.03	4	6	10	0.3	4	7	11	0.2

TABLE S V.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND IN INFANT SCHOLARS THREE TO FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Undersized.....	4	9	13
Skin Diseases—			
Tinea Tonsurans	1	1	2
Other Skin Affections	19	22	41
Glands Enlarged (Unimportant).....	199	186	385
Tonsils and Adenoids	17	21	38
Speech—			
Defective Articulation .....	..	2	2
External Eye Diseases	40	39	79
Pediculosis—			
Head A.	978	430	1408
B.	117	486	603
C.	40	161	201
Body.....	11	16	27
Ear Disease—Otorrhœa	14	12	26
Delicate	3	2	5
Rickets	62	53	115
Other Diseases and Defects	11	14	25

TABLE S VI. A.
VISION AMONGST TWELVE-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR 1913.
A.—WITHOUT GLASSES.

Vision.	Boys.						Girls.					
	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	Worse than 6/24	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	Worse than 6/24
Right Eye—												
Aggregate	900	345	97	86	86	47	798	353	143	130	87	47
Percentages	57.7	22.1	6.2	5.5	5.5	3.0	51.2	22.7	9.2	8.3	5.6	3.0
Left Eye—												
Aggregate	851	354	124	99	75	58	794	371	140	102	92	59
Percentages	54.6	22.7	7.9	6.4	4.7	3.7	51.0	23.8	9.0	6.5	5.9	3.8
Both Eyes together—												
Aggregate	1002	332	91	73	40	23	923	334	147	81	50	23
Percentages	64.2	21.3	5.8	4.7	2.5	1.5	59.3	21.4	9.4	5.2	3.2	1.5

TABLE S VI. B.

B.—WEARING GLASSES.

Vision.	Boys.						Girls.					
	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	Worse than 6/24	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	Worse than 6/24
Right Eye—												
Aggregate	10	12	11	5	3	7	21	13	14	13	3	4
Percentages	20.8	25.0	22.8	10.5	6.3	14.6	30.9	19.1	20.6	19.1	4.4	5.9
Left Eye—												
Aggregate	9	14	6	7	5	7	15	18	11	8	5	11
Percentages	18.7	29.2	12.5	14.6	10.4	14.6	22.0	26.5	16.2	11.8	7.4	16.1
Both Eyes together—												
Aggregate	12	20	10	3	1	2	27	22	9	5	2	3
Percentages	25.0	41.7	20.8	6.2	2.1	4.2	39.7	32.3	13.2	7.4	3.0	4.4

TABLE S VII.

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES

EXAMINED BY THE MEDICAL INSPECTORS, AT THE INSPECTION CENTRES,
DURING THE YEAR 1913.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examina- tions.
	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	
Number examined	1325	1908	1609	1920	6762
<hr/>					
Skin Diseases—					
Ringworm, head	316	753	200	498	1767
,, body	141	229	174	209	753
Scabies	15	43	11	15	84
Eczema	22	30	34	70	156
Impetigo	94	175	151	176	596
Alopecia	40	69	40	74	223
Psoriasis	7	3	3	1	14
Sores	2	1	1	..	4
Lupus	1	3	4	1	9
Xeroderma	1	..	..	..	1
Herpes	2	..	..	..	2
Boils	2	..	3	2	7
Dermatitis	1	..	..	..	1
Lichen	4	2	..	..	6
Ulcers	2	1	..	..	3
Staphylococcia . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1
<hr/>					
Pediculosis—					
Head	7	4	45	47	103
Body	12	9	17	12	50
<hr/>					
Mental Condition—					
Epilepsy	18	6	19	5	48
Mentally Defective	18	..	7	..	25
Vicious Habits . . . . .	..	..	1	1	2
Loss of Memory	1	..	..	..	1

TABLE S VII.—*Continued.*CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES—*Continued.*

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examina- tions.
	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	1st Exam.	Re- examined	
Nose and Throat—					
Rhinitis .....	..	..	2	2	4
Nasal Obstruction .....	..	..	1	..	1
Tonsillitis	15	5	26	17	63
Laryngitis.....	..	..	2	..	2
Tonsils Enlarged	5	2	9	1	17
Adenoids	2	..	7	1	10
External Eye Diseases—					
Strabismus	4	4	2	..	10
Blepharitis	13	7	9	6	35
Conjunctivitis	85	101	78	96	360
Corneal Ulcer and Nebula ...	5	10	17	11	43
Keratitis	9	4	10	17	40
Nystagmus	2	..	..	..	2
Iritis .....	..	..	2	1	3
Granular Lids	1	..	..	..	1
Albino	1	..	..	..	1
Hordeolum	2	1	..	..	3
Vision—					
Very defective.....	1	..	..	..	1
Blind	2	..	3	..	5
Ear Disease—					
Otorrhœa and Otitis Media ..	24	15	31	20	90
Mastoid Disease	1	..	1	..	2
Hearing—					
Impaired.....	12	1	10	..	23
Deaf and Dumb .....	..	..	6	..	6
Speech—					
Defective	3	..	4	.	7
Loss of Speech .....	..	..	1	..	1

TABLE S VII.—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES—Continued.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examina- tions.
	1st Exam.	Re- examined	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	
Heart Disease—					
Congenital Heart Disease.....	4	..	9	3	16
Valvular Disease	21	2	42	18	83
Tachycardia.....	1	..	..	..	1
Irregular.....	..	..	4	..	4
Functional Heart Murmur	1	..	..	..	1
Dilated Heart .....	..	..	1	..	1
Lungs—					
Phthisis.....	232	425	314	600	1571
Bronchitis.....	20	2	15	..	37
Asthma .....	..	..	1	..	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	1	..	..	..	1
Pleurisy	1	..	..	..	1
Emphysema	1	..	..	..	1
Other Lung Diseases	1	..	1	..	2
Rickets	7	1	5	..	13
Tuberculosis—					
Bone and Joint	4	1	9	4	18
Abdominal	5	2	1	1	9
Glands.....	15	4	17	6	42
Tubercular Meningitis.....	1	..	..	..	1
,, Dactylitis	1	..	..	..	1
,, Cystitis .....	..	..	1	..	1
General Tuberculosis	1	1	4	..	6
Nervous System—					
Infantile Paralysis	2	..	1	..	3
Meningitis .....	..	..	1	1	2
Chorea.....	17	6	37	12	72
Incontinence of Urine	3	1	1	1	6
Frequency of Urine .....	..	..	1	..	1
Nervousness	1	..	5	2	8
Neuritis.....	..	..	2	..	2
Migraine .....	..	..	1	..	1

TABLE S VII.—*Continued.*CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES—*Continued.*

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examina- tions.
	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	
Delicate	28	7	72	20	127
Anæmia and Debility	8	2	37	8	55
Kyphosis	1	2	..	..	3
Malformations—					
Hydrocephalus	5	..	1	..	6
Burn and Scald Scars .....	..	..	2	..	2
Other Diseases—					
Rheumatism	4	..	19	6	29
Gastric Catarrh	2	1	9	2	14
Hernia.....	1	..	3	..	4
Nephritis	7	1	14	5	27
Cystitis .....	..	..	3	..	3
Epistaxis	3	..	1	..	4
Menorrhagia.....	..	..	1	..	1
Appendicitis.....	..	..	1	..	1
Injuries	2	1	1	1	5
Oral Sepsis	2	3	2	..	7
Polyuria .....	..	..	1	..	1
Abscess and Cellulitis	7	8	10	18	43
Gastralgia	1	..	..	..	1
Dilated Colon	1	..	..	..	1
Malnutrition.....	2	..	2	..	4
Hæmaturia	1	..	..	..	1
Jaundice .....	..	..	1	..	1
Dyspepsia	1	..	4	..	5
Enlarged Thyroid .....	..	..	2	..	2
Enteritis	2	..	1	..	3
Leucorrhœa .....	..	..	1	..	1
Inflammation of Bowels .....	..	..	1	..	1
Prolapsus Ani .....	..	..	1	..	1
Sebaceous Cyst	1	2	..	..	3

TABLE S VII.—*Continued.*CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES—*Continued.*

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examina- tions.
	1st Exam.	Re- examined,	1st Exam-	Re- examined.	
Other Diseases— <i>Continued</i> —					
Purpura	1	1	..	..	2
Graves' Disease	1	1	..	..	2
Vertigo .....	..	..	1	..	1
Stomatitis	1	1	..	..	2
Cerebral Tumour .....	..	..	1	..	1
Intestinal Obstruction .....	..	..	1	..	1
Periostitis	1	2	..	..	3
Oxyuris .....	..	..	1	..	1
Dropsy	1	..	..	..	1
Colic	1	..	..	..	1
Infectious Disease—					
Chicken Pox .....	..	..	1	..	1
Mumps .....	..	..	1	..	1
Fit for School	98	..	116	..	214

TABLE S VIII.

SUMMARY OF CASES SEEN BY THE OPHTHALMIC OFFICER AT THE
EDUCATION OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1913.

A.—REFRACTIONS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hypermetropia	68	75	143
Hypermetropic Astigmatism—Simple	17	26	43
Hypermetropic Astigmatism—Compound ...	94	115	209
Myopia	36	26	62
Myopic Astigmatism—Simple	18	19	37
Myopic Astigmatism—Compound.....	24	34	58
Mixed Astigmatism	28	44	72
Nil.....	20	33	53
TOTALS	305	372	677

B.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Keratitis	5	9	14
Blepharitis	4	5	9
Conjunctivitis	4	7	11
Leucoma	1	1	2
Corneal Nebula	4	14	18
Ptosis	2	..	2
Nystagmus	4	1	5
Aphakia	1	..	1
Strabismus.....	73	58	131
Dermoid Cyst .....	..	1	1
Lachrymal Abscess	1	..	1
Meiboid Cyst .....	..	1	1
Cataract	1	..	1
Optic Neuritis	2	1	3
Fit for Blind School	1	..	1
TOTALS	103	98	201

TABLE S IX.

BLIND, DEAF, AND DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

NEW CASES SENT TO SPECIAL SCHOOLS DURING 1913.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To Residential Blind School	1	..	1
„ Deaf and Dumb Institution	3	3	6
„ Defective	2	..	2
„ Epileptic	1	..	1
„ Day Blind School	5	2	7
TOTALS	12	5	17

TABLE S X.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN MAINTAINED IN INSTITUTIONS AT THE
PART COST OF THE COUNCIL.

Name of Institution.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Henshaw's Blind Asylum, Manchester	5	5	10
Catholic Blind Asylum, Liverpool	1	1	2
Homes for the Blind, Fulwood, Preston	1	1	2
Manchester Day Classes for the Blind	7	11	18
Manchester Schools for the Deaf and Dumb	16	5	21
St. John's Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Boston Spa	1	5	6
Jews Deaf and Dumb, London .....	..	1	1
Sandlebridge School for Feeble Minded Children, Cheshire	7	2	9
Soss Moss Epileptic Colony School .....	..	1	1
Greengate Dispensary, Grimké Ward for Cripples ..	5	6	11
Pield Heath House R. C. Special School, Hillingdon ..	..	1	1
Pontville R. C. Special School, Ormskirk	1	..	1
TOTALS	44	39	83

TABLE S XI. A.

EXAMINATION OF BURSARS, 1913.

A.—GIRLS.

Number examined	41
-----------------------	----

PREVIOUS HISTORY.

Had Measles	35
„ Whooping Cough	22
„ Scarlet Fever.....	10
„ Diphtheria	5
„ Rheumatism	4
„ Pneumonia	5
„ Cervical Abscess	1
„ Adenoids removed	2
„ Operation for Genu Valgum	1
„ Quinsy	1
„ Jaundice	1
Vaccinated at Infancy and took	36
„ 1909	1
Unvaccinated	4

TABLE S XI. A.—Continued.

EXAMINATION OF BURSARS.—GIRLS.—Continued.

DEFECTS FOUND.

Functional Heart Murmur	1
Heart Irregular	1
Gland Scars	1
Enlarged Tonsils	7
Bad Teeth	12
Oral Sepsis	4
Post Nasal Catarrh	1
Hearing impaired.....	1
Nits in hair	2
Flat Chest	1
Weak Throat	1

Vision—

Wearing Glasses	4
Requiring testing for glasses	4
„ Retesting	1

A.—BURSARS NOT WEARING GLASSES.—(37).

Vision at 6 metres.	Number with vision = 6/6	Number with vision = 6/9	Number with vision = 6/12	Number with vision = 6/18	Number with vision = 6/24	Number with vision worse than = 6/24
Right Eye	25	4	3	3	..	2
Left Eye	23	9	2	3	..	..
Both Eyes together ...	30	5	..	2	..	..

TABLE S XI. A.—Continued.

B.—BURSARS WEARING GLASSES.—(4).

Vision at 6 metres. (With glasses).	Number with vision = 6/6	Number with vision = 6/9	Number with vision = 6/12	Number with vision = 6/18	Number with vision = 6/24	Number with vision worse than = 6/24
Right Eye .....	..	3	..	..	1	..
Left Eye .....	..	1	1	2	..	..
Both Eyes together ...	1	3	..	..	..	..

REFRACTIVE ERRORS IN GIRLS WEARING GLASSES.

Myopia.....	1
Hypermetropia	1
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	1
Myopic Astigmatism	1

- 4 Girls were referred until properly vaccinated.
- 6 Girls were referred until dental treatment was obtained.
- 5 Girls were referred on account of defective vision until suitable glasses were obtained.
- 2 Girls were referred on account of the presence of nits in the hair.
- 2 Girls were referred on account of enlarged tonsils.
- 1 Girl was referred on account of a weak throat.
- 1 Girl was withdrawn.

TABLE S XI. B.EXAMINATION OF BURSARS, 1913.—*Continued.*

B.—BOYS.

Number examined 4

PREVIOUS HISTORY.

Had Measles 3
 „ Whooping Cough..... 1
 „ Rheumatism 1
 „ Empyema 1
 Vaccinated at Infancy and took 3
 Unvaccinated 1

DEFECTS FOUND.

Enlarged Tonsils 1
 Bad Teeth 3

A.—BURSARS not Wearing Glasses.—(4).

Vision at 6 metres.	Number with vision = 6/6	Number with vision = 6/9	Number with vision = 6/12	Number with vision = 6/18	Number with vision = 6/24	Number with vision = 6/36
Right Eye	3	1	..	..	..	..
Left Eye	3	..	..	..	..	1
Both Eyes together	4	..	..	..	..	..

1 Boy was referred until properly vaccinated.

2 Boys were referred until dental treatment was obtained.

TABLE S XII.

EXAMINATION OF PUPIL TEACHERS, 1913.
BOYS AND GIRLS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number Examined	12	47	59
Wearing Spectacles	5	9	14
„ „ (but require re-testing) ..	..	1	1
Requiring Spectacles .....	..	2	2
Had Tonsils removed.....	..	2	2
„ Tonsillitis .....	..	1	1
„ Debility .....	..	2	2
„ Measles .....	..	3	3
„ Nasal Polypus removed	1	..	1

Two girls were referred on account of defective vision until suitable glasses were obtained.

One of the boys and four girls were referred until dental treatment was obtained.

Two girls were referred on account of ear disease.

One girl was referred on account of tonsils and adenoids.

One girl was withdrawn.

TABLE S XII.—Continued.

EXAMINATION OF PUPIL TEACHERS, 1913—Continued.

DEFECTS FOUND.

	Boys.	Girls.
Teeth—Over 4 decayed	3	13
Alopecia	1	..
Functional Heart Murmur .....	..	1
Enlarged Tonsils .....	..	5
Adenoids.....	..	1
Tuberculous Glands or Scars .....	..	1
Anæmia .....	..	1
Oral Sepsis	1	1
Post Nasal Catarrh	1	1
Impaired Hearing .....	..	3
Narrow Palate .....	..	1

VISION.

(A).—PUPIL TEACHERS.—GIRLS.—NOT WEARING GLASSES.

Vision at 6 metres.	Number with vision = 6/6	Number with vision = 6/9	Number with vision = 6/12	Number with vision = 6/18	Number with vision = 6/24	Number with vision worse than = 6/24
Right Eye	24	12	1	..	1	..
Left Eye	24	10	2	..	1	1
Both Eyes together ...	33	3	2	..	..	..

(B).—PUPIL TEACHERS.—BOYS.—NOT WEARING GLASSES.

Vision at 6 metres.	Number with vision = 6/6	Number with vision = 6/9	Number with vision = 6/12	Number with vision = 6/18	Number with vision = 6/24	Number with vision worse than = 6/24
Right Eye	2	2	2	..	1	..
Left Eye	2	2	3	..	..	..
Both Eyes together....	3	2	2	..	..	..

PUPIL TEACHERS.—GIRLS.—WEARING GLASSES.

Vision at 6 metres.	Number with vision = 6/6	Number with vision = 6/9	Number with vision = 6/12	Number with vision = 6/18	Number with vision = 6/24	Number with vision worse than = 6/24
Right Eye ..	1	3	4	..	1	..
Left Eye	1	2	3	2	1	...
Both Eyes together....	3	4	1	..	1	..

VISION—*Continued.*

PUPIL TEACHERS.—BOYS.—WEARING GLASSES.

Vision at 6 metres.	Number with vision = 6/6	Number with vision = 6/9	Number with vision = 6/12	Number with vision = 6/18	Number with vision = 6/24	Number with vision worse than = 6/24
Right Eye .....	..	1	3	..	1	..
Left Eye.....	..	..	3	1	..	1
Both Eyes together....	1	2	2	..	..	..

REFRACTIVE ERROR IN GIRLS WEARING GLASSES.

Myopia	5
Myopic Astigmatism	1
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	2
Hypermetropia	1

REFRACTIVE ERROR IN BOYS WEARING GLASSES.

Hypermetropic Astigmatism	2
Mixed Astigmatism	2
Myopia	1

SECTION IV.

VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

SECTION IV.

VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894-1909.

Tuberculosis Order, 1913.

The Tuberculosis Order came into force on the 1st of May, 1913, and it is an initial attempt to deal with Tuberculosis in animals, and at the same time to also have bearing on the question of the prevention of Tuberculosis in man. Tuberculosis was thus added to the list of scheduled diseases by the Board of Agriculture.

The animals affected by the Order are bovines, and only three tubercular conditions are recognised, namely: tuberculosis with emaciation, tuberculosis of the udder, and animals giving tuberculous milk without clinical symptoms of disease of the udder.

The Order required that the owner or person in charge of any bovine animal, which is or appears to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, induration or other chronic disease of the udder, or suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation, shall give information of the fact to a constable of the police or to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who must inform the Local Authority.

The Local Authority are required to have a Veterinary examination made of a suspected animal and, by this Order, to slaughter any animals found to be diseased and pay compensation to the owner.

Provision is made in the Order (Section 11) for dealing with suspected animals exposed for sale in Markets, &c., and the Board of Agriculture, in the circular letters sent out with the Order stated "it was very desirable that these provisions regarding animals in markets, &c., should be strictly enforced."

This section of the Order is the one chiefly affecting a Borough like Salford, as the bovine population in cowsheds is comparatively small. The appended tables show the number and classes of animals dealt with in the Salford Cattle Market and Railway Sidings since the Order came into force.

ANIMALS DEALT WITH IN COWSHEDS.

Month.	Description	Clinical Examination.		Post Mortem Examination.			Remarks.
		Emaciated.	Tuberculosis of Udder.	Tuberculosis advanced.	Tuberculosis slight.	Not affected.	
May	One Cow	..	1	..	..	..	Detention Notice withdrawn, animal found not affected.
June	Two Cows	2	..	2	..	..	Compensation paid (£3) for one animal.
July	One Cow	1	..	1	..	..
November	One Cow	..	1	..	1	..	
Totals ..	5	3	2	3	1	..	

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1913.

Month.	Number of Anim'ls.	Description.	Where Situated.		Reported.	Not Reported.	Clinical Examination.		Post Mortem Examination.			Remarks.
			Market.	Other.			Emaciated.	Tuberculosis of Udder.	Tuberculosis Advanced.	Tuberculosis Slight.	Not Affected.	
May	10	8 Cows 1 Heifer 1 Heifer	Yes Yes —	— — Field	— — 1	8 1 —	4 1 —	5 — —	3 1 —	4 — —	— — —	One Cow and one Heifer were slaughtered outside Borough. These animals were taken home Sec. II. (i) of the Order gives power to do this.
June	7	3 Cows 3 Cows 1 Bullock	Yes — —	— Station Station	— — —	3 3 1	2 2 1	1 1 —	1 2 —	2 — —	— 1 1	
July	4	2 Cows 1 Heifer 1 Cow	Yes Yes Yes	— — —	— — 1	2 1 —	— 1 —	2 — 1	1 — —	— — —	— — —	
August	6	1 Cow 4 Cows 1 Heifer	Yes Yes Yes	— — —	1 — —	— 4 1	— 2 1	1 2 —	— 1 1	— 2 —	— 1 —	
September	7	6 Cows 1 Calf	Yes Yes	— —	1 —	5 1	4 1	2 —	4 1	1 —	1 —	
October	9	8 Cows 1 Bullock	2 Yes	6 Stations —	2 1	6 —	4 1	4 —	6 —	2 1	— —	
November	6	5 Cows 1 Cow	Yes —	— Station	— 1	5 —	3 —	3 —	2 —	1 —	3 —	
December	3	3 Cows	Yes	—	—	3	—	3	1	1	1	
TOTALS	52	52	40	12	8	44	27	25	24	14	10	

As will be seen from the foregoing table, out of the 52 cases dealt with, 46 were not reported to the Local Authority by the owner, but were discovered by the Veterinary Inspector.

Prior to this Order coming into operation, it was not the usual practice for dealers in fat cattle to examine the cows' udders prior to purchase, and thus it is quite possible that they were not aware of the diseased condition of the cows' udders.

One dealer was prosecuted for failing to notify the fact that he had, on two occasions, five diseased animals in his possession, and a total penalty of £33 8s. 6d. was inflicted for these offences.

It is expected that this example will act as a deterrent to dealers bringing such animals to Salford, and also bring to their notice the necessity for examining cows' udders, and the reporting of suspected cows.

The Order also provides "that where a suspected animal was discovered in a Market, it may, at the option of the owner, be removed back to the place from which it was brought, or any other suitable premises, to be dealt with."

Three dealers took advantage of this provision, in respect of four animals, two of them being removed for the purposes of slaughter to the owners' premises in a public slaughterhouse in an adjacent Borough, the other two were removed to the premises from which they were brought, and copies of a Removal Notice served were sent to the Local Authority of the district concerned.

In addition to the above, five animals were dealt with in cowsheds. Four were reported by the owners, the fifth being discovered suffering from induration of the udder.

Three of the animals were slaughtered by the owners without compensation being claimed. One was found not to be affected and the Detention Notice was immediately withdrawn, and the fifth case was killed in accordance with Section 5 (1) of the Order, and compensation to the sum of £3 was paid to the owner.

Swine Fever.

SWINE FEVER (REGULATION OF MOVEMENT) ORDER, 1908.

The following summary shows the number of movement licenses dealt with under the above Order, and the number of pigs affected:—

	Number of Licenses.	Number of Pigs.
Store Pigs licensed into the Borough	70	958
Fat Pigs licensed into Cattle Market	25	183
Fat Pigs licensed to slaughter-houses in the Borough	314	11,010
Fat Pigs licensed to slaughter-houses outside the Borough	18	86

The number of irregularities in the movement of pigs, under the above Order, have been few and trivial in character.

Parasitic Mange.

Eleven outbreaks of this disease were dealt with, under the Lancashire Parasitic Mange Order of 1908, during the year 1913.

Twenty-two horses were affected, and 117 other horses were stabled with the diseased animals.

Nine of the above outbreaks were reported by the owners or the veterinary surgeon in attendance on the animals; the remaining outbreaks were not reported, but were discovered, one case whilst animal was at work, and the other whilst awaiting (in the street) inquiry by Police.

No proceedings were instituted during the year.

Sheep Dipping (England) Order, 1908.

During the period July 12th to August 31st, all sheep being removed from the Salford Cattle Market into the area affected by the above order, require a movement license.

During this period, in the year 1913, 299 licenses were issued affecting the removal of 8,022 sheep, and every endeavour was made to grant the licenses expeditiously to assist the traders who were affected by this Order.

Cattle Market.

The Market has been visited and inspected each market day throughout the year, the only cases of

scheduled disease discovered being Tuberculosis—these cases are referred to in the Report on the Tuberculosis Order.

The number of animals exhibited for sale in the Salford Cattle Market during 1913 is as follows:—

88,418 Cattle.
512,783 Sheep.
5,224 Calves.
73 Pigs.

Lairs and Railway Cattle Docks.

Frequent visits have been made each week to the Lairs and Railway Cattle Docks in the Borough, as required by the Animals (Transit and General) Order of 1895.

The number of animals which arrived in the Borough by Rail during the past year is as follows:—

Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Horses.
99,477	549,187	2,914	7,124	757

The amount of diseased and unsound food dealt with under the Public Health Acts, 1875 and 1890, during the year 1913, is summarised in the following tables:—

Unwholesome Food.

MONTH.	Total Number of Seizur's.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Veal.	Fish.	Miscellaneous.				TOTALS
		Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Sheeps' Trotters	Tinned Meat.	Cows' Udders.	Geese.	
January	54	2,674	1,591	831	30	..	..	..	..	..	5,238
February	54	3,038	2,010	26	170	..	..	..	..	..	5,244
March	52	970	1,669	1,099	80	126	..	..	..	..	3,944
April	52	3,116	914	50	84	..	336	50	..	..	4,550
May	39	3,716	899	360	80	..	..	..	..	..	5,055
June	19	4,011	452	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	4,513
July	28	4,032	508	336	212	..	..	..	..	..	5,088
August	31	858	541	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,529
September	38	2,637	754	407	70	..	..	..	..	..	3,868
October	45	5,517	545	148	50	..	..	..	..	..	6,260
November	96	3,494	771	1,565	50	..	..	56	80	50	6,066
December	59	1,724	937	170	50	..	..	..	..	..	2,881
Total	567	35,787	11,591	5,122	926	126	336	106	80	50	54,236

Where Seized.	Seizur's.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Veal.	Fish.	Sheeps' Trotters	Tinned Meat.	Cows' Udders.	Geese.	Tripe.	Totals.
		Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.
Public Slaughter-houses	433	34,876	11,591	165	926	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,558
Private ..	105	911	..	4,557	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,468
Shops	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	50
Triperies	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	80
Railway Stations	10	..	..	400	..	56	336	56	..	50	112	1,010
Hawker's Cart	1	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	70

In these tables the term “seizure” includes all cases where diseased or unsound food was discovered in the course of routine inspection and was surrendered by the owners thereof, and also where inspection was requested by the owners of diseased carcasses, &c.

The total number of seizures therefore was 567, weighing 54,236 lbs., and this amount was condemned for the following causes :—

No. of Seizures.	Cause of Seizure.	Weight in lbs.
226	Tuberculosis	28,807
222	Asphyxiation	12,442
22	Decomposition	1,481
19	Mammitis	280
15	Dropsy	2,832
14	Congestion	1,388
11	Injured	1,100
9	Hydatids	739
7	Fluke Disease	198
5	Septicæmia	2,334
4	Actinomycosis	120
2	Tumour—Malignant	440
2	Tumour—Non-malignant	40
2	Peritonitis	261
2	Pneumonia	164
1	Gastritis	340
1	Fevered	359
1	Tar Contamination.....	56
1	Necrosis	15
1	Abscess	30

The large number of seizures for asphyxiation is accounted for by the fact that a considerable number of animals, chiefly sheep, die in transit, and these carcasses are taken by the owners to the public slaughter-house at the Cattle Market.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

As will be seen from the foregoing tables, tuberculosis has been the disease most frequently dealt with, and seeing that the public slaughter-house has the most "seizures" against it, a word of explanation is required.

A large percentage of the cattle slaughtered in the public slaughter-house are cows, and Tuberculosis is more frequently met with in cows than in bullocks and heifers.

The following table shows the number of seizures for this disease at the public slaughter-house, and the method of dealing with the same.

	Total No. of Seizures.	Whole Carcase and Organs.	Part of Carcase and Organs.	Organs Only.
Cows	98	42	32	24
Heifers	10	3	4	3
Bullocks . .	14	3	3	8
Total	122	48	39	35

During the past year a number of diseased animals have been sent out of the Cattle Market for the purpose of Clinical Examination, and in the majority of instances

these animals were slaughtered. The number of animals dealt with were 69, the majority of these being Tuberculous animals, the remainder being emaciated animals, due to parasitic conditions.

Triperies.

At the end of the year there were only four premises registered in the Borough for the carrying on of the business of tripe dressing, this number being a reduction of two as on the previous year. The two premises discontinued during the year were quite unsuitable for this business. No hardship was inflicted on the occupiers, owing to the fact that they sold their business to a firm with up-to-date premises in another district and who did not wish to carry on tripe dressing on these premises. On one occasion during the past year a number of diseased udders were found deposited on a tripe dressers' premises for the purpose of preparation for sale for food of man. These were carried before a Magistrate, and an order obtained for their destruction.

The occupier of the premises was summoned, but the case was dismissed. The object of the prosecution, however, was fully attained, as the tripe dressers now have either discontinued the preparation of boiled udder or are exercising great care with the inspection of udders on arrival at their premises.

Premises where Food is Prepared.

There are in the Borough a number of premises where foodstuffs are cooked and prepared for sale. These have been kept under close supervision during the year. The

majority of them are occupied by pork butchers and the remainder by wholesale dealers in prepared meats. Many of the places are cellar premises, and several of these are badly lighted and unsuitable for the purpose. During the past year structural alterations have been carried out in three of these premises, and in the other three cases the occupiers removed to more suitable buildings.

The number of visits to these premises were 147, and on 10 occasions diseased meat was discovered.

Slaughter-houses.

There are 16 private slaughter-houses in the Borough, 15 being licensed and one registered. Four of the above are used solely for slaughtering pigs.

The number of private slaughter-houses is the same as last year, the only alteration being the closing of one registered slaughter-house, and the licensing of a newly-erected slaughter-house in its place. This registered slaughter-house was the most unsatisfactory in the Borough, being small, dilapidated, and altogether unsuitable.

The private slaughter-houses as a whole are well conducted, but several of them are unsatisfactory in regard to their position and construction.

The following table gives particulars of the visits and number of carcasses inspected :—

MONTH.	No. of Visits.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Veal.	Total.
January ..	70	176	150	290	50	666
February ..	69	160	200	200	24	584
March	80	170	154	336	35	695
April	73	120	120	170	19	429
May	79	150	109	192	17	468
June	64	109	105	170	15	399
July	72	160	250	160	30	600
August	68	102	260	200	41	603
September .	72	130	220	200	10	560
October ...	94	125	210	290	11	636
November..	72	150	215	250	47	662
December .	75	90	160	320	15	585
Total ...	888	1,642	2,153	2,778	314	6,887

In addition to the private slaughter-houses there are three public slaughtering booths situated at the Cattle Market.

The following summary shows the number of animals slaughtered at these slaughter-houses during 1913 :—

653 Cattle.
 1,946 Sheep.
 22 Calves.
 64 Pigs.

Cowkeepers.

There are seven shippons in the Borough with premises accommodating about 195 cows.

The condition of the cows throughout the year has, on the average, been good.

Sixty-three visits have been made, and the cows carefully examined, especial attention being paid to the cows' udders. The diseased animals dealt with in cow-sheds are referred to in the latter paragraphs of the Report on the working of the Tuberculosis Order, at the beginning of this Section.

Tuberculous Milk.

During the past year 296 samples of milk and cream were submitted to Professor Delepine for examination for the detection of tubercle bacilli.

Of this number, 198 were samples of mixed milk, five were samples of cream, and the remainder were either special samples taken from suspected cows or separate samples of mixed milk taken for the purpose of controlling the work previously done on the farms supplying tuberculous milk.

The 198 mixed milks may be divided into the following classes :—153 were consigned to registered dairymen in the Borough, 36 were consigned to registered dairymen outside the Borough but retailing milk in the Borough, and the remainder, nine in number, were samples of milk obtained at farms situated in the districts immediately adjoining this Borough and intended for sale in the Borough.

Out of the total number (198) of mixed milks examined, 32 were reported as being found to cause tuberculosis, this being a percentage of 16·16, and it is interesting to note the varying degree of tubercular contamination in the above classification :—

			Tuber- culous.		Non- Tuberculous.		Per- centage.
Dairymen in the Borough ..	153	..	24	..	129	..	15·68
Dairymen outside the Borough	36	..	6	..	30	..	16·6
Farms in the vicinity of Borough	9	..	2	..	7	..	22·2
	<u>198</u>		<u>32</u>		<u>166</u>		<u>16·16</u>

The highest percentage is from the farms in the immediate vicinity, thus showing the necessity for sampling this source of milk supply, and it may be remarked that the Local Authorities of these districts do not provide for a periodical veterinary examination of the dairy cows in their districts.

The percentage of tuberculosis samples for the past five years is as follows :—

1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
10·1	9·4	7·45	8·5	16·16 per cent.

This abnormal rise in the number of samples found to cause tuberculosis is a serious question, and no satisfactory reason can be given for it. It may be noted, however, that the 198 mixed samples were taken from no fewer than 197 farms ; whereas in the year 1912, 200 samples were taken from 150 farms, thus tending to cause a lowering of the nominal percentage of tuberculous milk.

It was expected by many Local Authorities that the Tuberculosis Order of 1913 would eliminate many of the cows affected with tuberculosis of the udder.

In the first four months of the year, out of 84 mixed samples 14 were tuberculous, being a percentage of 16·6, and in the last eight months, out of 114 samples, 18 were tuberculous, being a percentage of 15·7, thus showing that there was no marked improvement.

The reason for this is that the Tuberculosis Order places the responsibility on the farmer of notifying to the Local Authority the fact that he has a cow suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, or indurated udder, and farmers do not recognise tuberculosis of the udder until the disease has got to a very advanced stage and the affected animal has been the source of a supply of tuberculous milk for a very long period.

In addition to the above samples of milk, five samples of cream were submitted for examination. Of these one was reported as having caused tuberculosis.

Of the 32 tuberculous milks, 31 were from farms, and the remaining one from a milk dépôt which was supplied by a large number of farmers. Thirty-one farms were visited and a total number of 814 cows inspected on 22 farms ; 23 cows were found to be affected with tuberculosis of the udder and giving tuberculous milk.

On the remaining nine farms, the offending cow was not discovered, and in every case the farmer had sold cows between the date of obtaining the mixed sample and the Veterinary Inspector's visit. In each of these cases a control sample of the mixed milk was submitted

for examination, and in each case a negative result was obtained, thus showing that the diseased animals had been removed.

Of the 23 diseased cows discovered, 13 were found to be giving milk containing tubercle bacilli sufficiently numerous to be recognised microscopically. The remaining 10 cows were only proved to be the source of tubercle bacilli after inoculation of the milk into the experimental animals.

Examination of the ages of the 23 diseased cows shows that 12 were young animals under seven years of age and the remaining 11 were aged animals.

The great majority of these cases of tuberculosis of the udder were not advanced, and in most cases the farmer had not recognised that anything was wrong with the cow's udder.

The remaining tuberculous sample was from a milk depôt.

All the farms, 19 in number, supplying milk to the depôt, which was the source of the remaining tuberculous sample, were visited and a total number of 257 cows inspected. No case of tuberculosis of the udder was detected, but two of the farmers were cattle dealers who were continually changing their stock.

Another farmer had also sold off the whole of his herd in the time intervening between sampling and the date of inspection.

A repeat sample of the mixed milk from this depôt was taken as early as possible and proved to be non-tubercular.

Cream.

Five samples of cream being sold in the Bcrough were submitted for examination. One of these was reported as having been found to cause tuberculosis. On inquiry at the Creamery from which this sample came, information was received that there were two sources of supply situated in different counties. A sample from each source was taken and examined; one of these proved, on examination, to contain tubercle bacilli. The depôt where the tuberculous cream was prepared received its milk supply from 62 farms with a total number of 1,014 cows. Each of these farms was visited and the cows inspected. Thirteen samples of milk were taken from cows showing symptoms of tuberculosis or chronic induration of the udder. Four of these were reported as having been found to contain tubercle bacilli. These animals were all slaughtered and the diagnosis confirmed on post-mortem examination.

The small number of cows found to be affected with tuberculosis of the udder may be accounted for by the fact that the proprietor of the Creamery engages a Veterinary Surgeon to examine the cows on these farms four times in a year.

This inspection was carried out during the month previous to the Veterinary Inspector's visit. It may be remarked, also, that owing to the length of time it took to inspect such a large number of farms the farmers became aware that a special inspection of the cattle was being made, and as a result removed any cows of which they were suspicious from their premises.

Three of the diseased cows which were found were young animals, being between the ages of five and six years, the fourth animal being an aged one.

SECTION V.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS, AND
SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

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WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS, AND SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

Work of the Lady Health Visitors.

The work of the Health Visitors previously described has been continued, and the figures below give the result of their inquiries. The death rates are not comparable with the rates given elsewhere for the Borough for the year 1913, as the Health Visitors' figures are confined to infants born during 1912, and watched until they are 12 months old.

FEEDING OF INFANTS BORN IN 1912, VISITED AND WATCHED BY THE HEALTH VISITORS.

	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 Births.
Breast and other food from Birth	88	10	113.6
Breast 1 month {	197	48	243.6
Other Food 5 months }			
Breast 2 months ... {	209	33	157.9
Other Food 4 months }			
Breast 3 months ... {	198	22	111.1
Other Food 3 months }			
Breast 4 months ... {	125	11	88.0
Other Food 2 months }			
Breast 5 months ... {	144	4	27.8
Other Food 1 month }			
Breast alone	4,102	373	90.9
Other Food entirely ..	385	124	322.1
Child died under 1 day .	50	50	1000.0
Totals	5,498	675	122.8

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR, BORN DURING THE YEAR 1912, AMONG THOSE VISITED
AND WATCHED BY THE HEALTH VISITORS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under one month.	Over one and under two months.	Over two and under three months.	Over three and under four months.	Over four and under five months.	Over five and under six months.	Over six and under seven months.	Over seven and under eight months.	Over eight and under nine months.	Over nine and under ten months.	Over ten and under eleven months.	Over eleven and under twelve months.	TOTAL.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
Premature Birth ..	89	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	18.1
Congentl. Malform.	16	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3.6
Debility & Atrophy.	28	13	12	3	8	1	1	2	2	..	2	2	76	13.8
Lung Disease.....	3	11	12	20	11	16	17	19	9	11	11	12	152	27.6
Tubercular Disease .	1	3	3	..	5	2	..	3	2	2	2	3	26	4.7
Enteritis	4	3	2	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	17	3.0
Diarrhoea	12	7	9	3	6	6	1	5	3	5	9	4	70	12.7
Convulsions	12	5	4	1	5	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	34	6.2
Measles	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	6	3	4	2	9	29	5.3
Whooping Cough ..	3	4	3	..	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	3	26	4.7
Overlaid	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	1.6
Other Causes	37	14	9	8	11	5	6	8	6	6	4	3	117	21.3
Totals	210	76	55	37	51	38	30	47	29	31	33	38	675	122.8

Total Number of Infants, 5,498.

Among the 5,498 children observed, there were 166 illegitimate children; of these 32 died, 32 removed out of the district, and were lost sight of, and 102 lived to the age of 12 months. The Health Visitors, who are partly paid by the Ladies' Public Health Society and partly by the Corporation, have continued the work (which was set out in detail in a previous report) of educating mothers in the proper care of their infants, and making general sanitary inspections. This work has been supervised by the Lady Superintendents, who so kindly give their services for this purpose, and by Miss Birch, the Lady Inspector, who has special charge of this work. The work done in connection with ordinary Sanitary Inspection is detailed in the following table:—

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS FOR YEAR 1913.

DISTRICTS.	Total Number of Visits.	Houses Dirty.	Houses Dilapidated.	Houses Overcrowded.	Houses Limewashed.	Sanitary Nuisances.	Number of Complaints forwarded to Health Department.
St. Simon's	3,388	98	4	4	58	6	22
Silk Street	4,689	167	13	14	107	165	165
Greengate	4,613	45	.	5	91	2	239
Ellor Street	4,804	35	9	3	141	24	14
*Ordsall.....	1,958	96	..	5	101	20	23
Cross Lane	4,989	7	2	6	282	25	156
Docks	5,026	351	37	3	475	39	46
Regent Road	4,883	10	..	9	227	28	25
Whit Lane	5,133	216	5	3	155	129	47
Higher Broughton	4,496	144	11	3	129	15	79
Lower Broughton	4,888	107	47	18	135	137	83
Hope	4,417	118	32	6	82	83	61
Weaste	5,004	105	5	30	232	323	86
Totals	58,288	1,499	165	109	2,215	996	1,046

* In May a re-arrangement of Districts brought about the absorption of the Ordsall District.

The income of the Ladies' Public Health Society having fallen so that there was a considerable deficit, this Committee approached the Health Committee of the Corporation, and after much consideration it was decided that from January 1st, 1914, the staff of Visitors of the Ladies' Public Health Society should be taken over and paid by the Corporation.

The ladies of the Society are devoting their kind attention and assistance to the work of the Mothers' Guilds, and it is hoped to extend this work considerably in the near future. The staff of Health Visitors are instructed to assist this work in every possible way.

Two branches of the Mothers' Guild have already been opened in Salford—one in Rosamond Street and the other at the Haworth Hall.

Rosamond Street Branch.

The Committee of this branch have issued the following report on the work during the year :—

Those interested in the Mothers' Guild will be pleased to hear that as time goes on there is no falling off in the work done, or in the need for its being continued here. If funds and helpers allowed, there could be, with advantage, other branches opened to relieve the strain on Rosamond Street. We have added extra tables for the dinners, and these have to be folded away on the weighing-day, when the women fill all three rooms and even a form in the passage. Some of the mothers walk long distances on the weighing-day, so popular has it become. The average number of babies to be weighed weekly is 41, and the only grievance, that we are obliged to limit those brought to one year. To this work several ladies devote their energies, including Mrs. Norman Kendal and Nurse Ewen (of the Royal Jubilee Nurses' Institute). We have had under consideration the advis-

ability of removing to larger premises, but found that in doubling our expenses (in rent and service) we could hardly expect to increase more than half our present numbers. We, therefore, decided to wait for the possible chance of opening a second house nearer to Pendleton, whence many babies are brought to be weighed, but it is too far for the mothers to have the advantage of the daily dinners. The dinners are served every day, except Saturday, from 1 to 2 o'clock, at a charge of 2d., the qualification being that it is an expectant or nursing mother. Five thousand eight hundred dinners have been served, at a cost in food alone of £62 7s. 2d. (each dinner costs a fraction under 3d.). Of these 1,024 have been given *free*, generally because the breadwinner has been out of work. We have with pleasure noted that the women, with rare exceptions, are to be trusted to tell us when "he" gets to work again, and they continue to come for the dinners and pay 2d. daily. A band of ten ladies divide the serving of these dinners, and we are constantly needing recruits. Several mothers are now coming with a second baby, because the Guild did "champion" for the first.

The assistance of Visitors of the Ladies' Public Health Society has been of great value and has been most ungrudgingly given. One of them, Mrs. Roberts, calls daily at dinner-time when she gives much advice—sometimes a salutary reproof—and notes certain cases for further attention. She also gives much time to the making of clothes for the periodical Prize-days. New arrangements about these Health Visitors has caused us some anxiety, but Dr. Tattersall (Medical Officer for Salford) is so assured of the value of our work that he is in favour of our retaining their services as heretofore.

The classes held weekly are becoming much appreciated and the management owe gratitude to those who have helped in this success. Sewing and Knitting Class: Mrs. Charles Scott and Miss Rambotham. Hygiene Class: Miss Birch and three nurses from the Health Office. It requires much steady personal service to get results. The grant from the National League for Physical Education hardly represents the actual attendance as punctuality is not easy to attain.

The Prize-days continue to be looked forward to by the mothers, and, but for the fact that they cannot be held on our own premises

(from want of space), would be equally satisfactory to the Committee. Mrs. Huddart, Mrs. Kessler, Mrs. Maberley, and Mrs. Oliver have helped these gatherings and saved much expense to the Guild. A tea party to the mothers and afterwards prizes (of clothing only) to the babies will be remembered for long afterwards. In August there was a treat to Heaton Park which was much enjoyed. A demonstration in March, at the Pendleton Town Hall, in aid of the funds of St. Mary's Hospitals, drew much attention to our work and some financial help. Our income is not adequate to our needs, and but for our Reserve Fund, on which we have drawn considerably, our balance sheet would show a serious deficit, which cannot be called sound business. To our kind Medical Advisor, Dr. Hugh Ashby, and to all other helpers, the House Committee offers the most cordial thanks (for without their assistance this work could not be carried on) and also to the donors of useful and practical gifts.

THE MEDICAL REPORT.

In presenting the medical report for the year I am sure it may be said that the results obtained in the form of healthy babies have been quite up to the high standard to which we try to attain. We have tried to get the mothers to breast-feed their babies as much as possible, and when this has been impossible all the babies have, almost without exception, been fed on cow's milk. The dinners have made the breast feeding of many babies possible, and without them we should have many more artificially fed. The fact that we have been able to get practically every bottle-fed baby to do well proves once more that cow's milk is without doubt the best substitute for the breast milk.

The Guild has done a great deal of useful work in combating and overcoming the two main factors in infant mortality, namely, ignorance on the part of the mother in looking after and feeding her baby and poverty. The workers have opened up a very bright prospect, and the result of their work has been to show that the mother's ignorance can be dispelled, while at the same time her interest in everything that concerns her baby can be much increased. Poverty is also mitigated by teaching the mothers how they can better and more economically spend their money. We can never be too early in our

efforts to save the baby, and we are specially anxious to get all mothers to come to the Guild with their first babies, for in many cases it is found that they do not come till they have lost one or two, or at least have them crippled from rickets.

The work of the Guild is essentially preventive, so that there is less disease, and for this reason it is in no way in competition with the hospitals whose function is the treating of disease.

HUGH T. ASHBY, M.D.

13, St. John Street, Manchester,
January, 1914.

Haworth Hall Branch.

Much successful work has also been accomplished during the year amongst the mothers residing in the Ordsall district, where a branch of the Mothers' Guild has been established at the Haworth Hall. Here dinners are served on five days in the week to expectant and nursing mothers.

During the year 10,860 dinners have been supplied, as follows :—

Dinners for which the mothers have	
contributed 1d.	10,403
Free dinners	457
	<hr/>
	10,860
	<hr/>

The numbers are less than last year, and this is no doubt due to the greater prosperity of the people.

A careful record is kept of each woman who comes to the dinners, her address, her attendances, and approximate date of confinement.

At her confinement she may have the loan of a maternity bag, and whilst in bed she may have five free dinners, which are sent from the Hall. This year 457 such dinners have been given.

The babies are inspected each fortnight by Dr. Ashby, who gives advice where necessary.

It has been decided that in future bottle-fed babies be allowed to attend the weighing and doctor's consultation, and this necessarily involves more work.

Similar work to that done by the Health Visitors is done among the Jewish population by the Jewish Ladies' Visiting Association, and I am informed by Miss Henriques, the Secretary, that 744 visits were paid by them during the past year, and a considerable portion of one Visitor's time devoted to their work in Salford. This work is particularly useful among alien immigrants who have only been a short time in the country, and whose knowledge of English is very imperfect, and the whole of the work done is of a very excellent character.

Midwives Act.

There are 60 midwives on the register in Salford ; four are in public institutions, and one is not practising.

The qualification of these midwives is as follows :—

	1913.	1914.
St. Mary's Hospital	17	15
Central Midwives Board ..	12	16
London Obstetrical Society.....	13	15
Manchester Maternity Hospital	1	1
In bona-fide Practice prior to 31st July, 1901..	14	13
Total.....	57	60

The midwives are regularly visited, and their books, instruments, etc., inspected by the Lady Inspector, under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, and the midwives are encouraged to consult with the Medical Officer of Health when cases of difficulty arise. During the year two midwives removed from the district, one discontinued practising, and one midwife residing outside, but practising within the Borough, was struck off the Roll by the Authority within whose boundary she resided. Seven midwives were newly registered. The total number of births during 1913 was 6,430; 4,792 of these, or 74·5 per cent, were attended by midwives, and 1,638, or 25·5 per cent, by medical practitioners. There were 17 cases of puerperal fever notified during the year, of which 7 occurred in the practice of midwives; four midwives had one case each, and one had three cases. These were thoroughly inquired into, and every care taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Two midwives were reported to and censured by the Local Supervising Authority for neglecting to comply with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board.

Four midwives were suspended and disinfected on account of having been in contact with a notifiable infectious disease other than Puerperal Fever; and three midwives having been in contact with non-notifiable infectious disease were instructed to take disinfecting baths at home.

A septic hand prevented one midwife from practising for a period of three weeks.

Seven hundred and forty-six notifications of calling in medical practitioners have been received, the causes being the following :--

Abnormal Presentations	45
Deformed Pelvis.....	18
Antepartum Hæmorrhage.....	20
Placenta Prævia	6
Postpartum Hæmorrhage	25
Uterine Inertia.....	19
Obstructed labour, or requiring instrumental assist- ance	122
Retained Placenta or Membranes.....	31
Ruptured Perinæneum	99
Rise of Temperature	33
Eclampsia	4
Premature Birth.....	84
Miscarriage and Abortion.....	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	39
Other causes relating to Mother	68
„ „ „ Child	118
Totals.....	746

One hundred and forty-seven still-births, and fifteen deaths of infants were notified by midwives during the year.

SECTION VI.

GENERAL WORK OF THE HEALTH
DEPARTMENT.

SECTION VI.

GENERAL WORK OF THE HEALTH
DEPARTMENT.

The staff of the Department consists of an Assistant Medical Officer, a Veterinary Surgeon, and 17 Inspectors, including three Lady Inspectors. There are also 12 Health Visitors working jointly with this Department and the Ladies' Public Health Society.

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION AND ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.—The systematic inspection of the Borough was conducted during the year 1913 on the same lines as in previous years. The result of the inspections may be gathered from a perusal of the "Register of Work Done," which is to be found at the end of this section of the report. It shows that the number of complaints received at the office of the Department was 3,686, as compared with 3,458 received in 1912, also that 16,716 dwelling-houses were inspected during the year. There were also 12,521 houses examined in accordance with the Regulations under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act. The details of each section of the work will be found under the special heading.

Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

Three more Wards, namely, Albert Park, Kersal, and Hope, were examined in accordance with the Regulations under the Housing and Town Planning Act, the total number of houses examined being 12,521. All the Wards have now been dealt with, making a total of 49,003 houses examined during this and the two previous years.

Of the 12,521 houses examined this year, it is interesting to note that only 77 had less than four rooms, and all but 175 were provided with a water closet.

The most important defect found was insufficiency of light and ventilation, and as the property examined included some of the older portions of the Borough, this was to be expected, as, notwithstanding the large amount of clearance of overcrowded properties made in the last 10 years, there is still a considerable amount of property in more or less cramped situations, but which is not sufficiently bad to justify condemnation as unfit for habitation.

There were 12 back to back houses found.

Full details will be found in the following table :—

	WARDS.					
	Ordsall.	Regent.	Crescent.	Islington.	Trinity.	St. Matthias.
Number of houses inspected	3,142	2,571	2,399	1,804	1,866	2,641
Number of dwellings with 1 room .....	..	1	1	..	1	..
" " 2 rooms	31	7	105	49	80	163
" " 3 rooms	13	1	105	35	187	44
" " 4 rooms	1,515	704	874	796	642	1,235
" " 5 rooms	922	819	324	291	316	393
" " 6 rooms	429	830	604	404	486	624
" " over 6 rooms	232	209	386	229	154	182
Closet Accommodation—						
Water Closet	2,856	2,311	2,142	1,565	1,632	2,352
Pail Closet	120	90	105	57	59	48
Privy Midden	134	164	23	39	4	18
Number of houses with closet accommodation in common with other dwelling	32	6	129	143	171	223
Ash Accommodation :—						
Metallic Receptacle	2,402	1,823	1,237	801	1,083	1,445
Tub	137	96	984	272	506	1,043
Ashpit	206	174	32	66	23	29
Unsatisfactory	373	473	102	568	193	88
In common	10	..	23	65	34	21
No accommodation	14	5	21	32	27	15
Defects :—						
Insufficient light and ventilation	389	50	440	461	306	468
Defective drainage	37	..	..	3	..	..
No drainage	13	..	8	..	7	17
Serious dilapidation	20	..	3	26	12	..
Back-to-back houses	2	..	13	3	15	40
Houses unfit for habitation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of representations made to Local Authority with a view to making closing orders	9	..	72	91	27	65
Number of closing orders made	9	..	72	91	27	65
Number of dwelling houses put into fit state for human habitation after making closing orders ..	2	..	44	54	8	36
Defects remedied without closing orders .....	..	..	7	1	..	22

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT.
HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS (1911, 1912, AND 1913).

	WARDS.					
	Trafford.	Weaste.	Seedley.	St. Thomas.	Charlestown.	Grosvenor.
Number of houses inspected	2,429	2,791	5,473	2,322	3,382	2,947
Number of dwellings with 1 room .....	..	..	..	1	..	..
" " 2 rooms	2	..	1	37	25	2
" " 3 rooms .....	..	4	4	11	2	1
" " 4 rooms	1,280	104	1,919	1,085	2,059	494
" " 5 rooms	543	179	630	275	410	411
" " 6 rooms	494	1,832	1,664	644	757	1,628
" " over 6 rooms	110	672	1,255	269	129	411
Closet Accommodation—						
Water Closet	2,025	2,576	5,133	1,939	3,013	2,942
Pail Closet	88	194	326	278	314	..
Privy Midden	314	19	11	7	8	..
Number of houses with closet accommodation in common with other dwelling	2	2	3	98	47	5
Ash Accommodation :—						
Metallic Receptacle	1,958	2,022	2,884	1,388	2,577	2,369
Tub	22	668	2,019	683	382	492
Asphalt	313	99	119	36	36	66
Unsatisfactory	133	..	443	115	97	14
In common	2	..	3	12	18	5
No accommodation	1	2	5	88	272	1
Defects :—						
Insufficient light and ventilation	1	6	23	139	41	5
Defective drainage .....	..	..	7	1	..	3
No drainage .....	..	..	..	4	..	..
Serious dilapidation .....	..	..	8	..	26	..
Back-to-back houses .....	..	..	..	4	10	..
Houses unfit for habitation .....	..	..	..	7	4	..
Number of representations made to Local Authority with a view to making closing orders .....	..	..	..	49	8	..
Number of closing orders made .....	..	..	..	49	8	..
Number of dwelling houses put into fit state for human habitation after making closing orders..	..	..	..	39	..	..
Defects remedied without closing orders	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

	WARDS.				Totals.
	St. Paul's.	Albert Park.	Kersal.	Hope.	
Number of houses inspected.....	2,715	3,535	4,116	4,870	49,003
Number of dwellings with 1 room ..	11	10	12	33	5
" " 2 rooms ..	14	2	9	10	568
" " 3 rooms ..	1,550	764	418	1,299	442
" " 4 rooms ..	177	490	192	272	16,738
" " 5 rooms ..	774	841	928	825	6,644
" " 6 rooms ..	189	1,428	2,557	2,430	13,764
" " over 6 rooms ..					10,842
Closet Accommodation :—					
Water Closet ..	2,318	3,527	4,081	4,672	45,084
Pail Closet ..	188	..	1	136	2,004
Privy Midden ..	199	3	16	19	978
Number of houses with closet accommodation in common with other dwelling ..	10	5	18	43	937
Ash Accommodation :—					
Metallic Receptacle ..	1,928	1,642	2,945	3,690	32,194
Tub ..	482	1,684	787	783	11,040
Ashpit ..	204	196	351	333	2,283
Unsatisfactory ..	89	9	18	6	2,721
In common ..	..	..	7	35	235
No accommodation ..	12	5	8	23	530
Defects :—					
Insufficient light and ventilation ..	67	10	20	28	2,454
Defective drainage ..	..	1	..	1	53
No drainage ..	..	3	..	9	61
Serious dilapidation ..	..	..	..	..	95
Back-to-back houses ..	..	..	2	10	99
Houses unfit for habitation ..	..	..	4	6	21
Number of representations made to Local Authority with a view to making closing orders ..	3	3	8	16	351
Number of closing orders made ..	3	3	8	16	351*
Number of dwelling houses put into fit state for human habitation after making closing orders ..	3	3	4	..	193
Defects remedied without closing orders ..	..	4	3	..	37

* The closing orders were made under the provisions of the Salford Improvement Act, 1870. Eighty-five houses have been demolished, and the sites left vacant or utilised for purposes other than dwellings, 73 houses are still vacant or in process of being re-modelled.

Housing of the Working Classes.

The demolition, or remodelling, of insanitary houses has been steadily carried on during the year. 59 houses have been closed for human habitation either by compulsion or consent. 92 houses were remodelled and made satisfactory, 188 new houses have been erected in the Borough during the year, and 65 have been demolished.

Plans have been approved for the remodelling of 53 more houses.

During the period since the Housing, Town Planning Act, &c., 1909, came into force, a house to house inspection has been made of 49,003 houses, and 351 of these have been condemned as unfit for habitation under the provisions of the Salford Improvement Act, 1870.

Alteration of Privy Middens and Pail Closets to Water Closets.

This alteration, under the 1899 Salford Corporation Act, has been steadily progressing. During the year 262 pail closets have been altered to water closets, and the Corporation has contributed £2 per closet towards the cost of these alterations. 148 privy middens have also been converted to water closets entirely at the expense of the owners of the property. Since this work commenced, 21,443 privy middens and 5,827 pail closets have been converted or demolished.

Common Lodging Houses.

There were 27 Common Lodging Houses on the register at the end of the year, including the Model

Lodging House in Bloom Street; six are in the Crescent Ward, ten in Islington, one in Ordsall, one in St. Matthias', one in St. Paul's, three in St. Thomas', and five in Trinity Wards. These houses contain 180 rooms, with 1,154 beds. The average number of beds occupied per night were 927 beds for males and none for females. 1,109 inspections were made during the day time and 31 in the night time. Nine of these houses have been re-registered under Part V. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Three houses have been transferred to new keepers. Two applications for registration were received; one was granted subject to certain alterations being made, which have not yet been carried out; in the other case the request was not acceded to.

These Lodging Houses have been kept in good and clean condition during the year, and the Bye-laws have been observed. There are some houses registered which are unsuitable for their purpose, but, unfortunately, so long as the keepers avoid offences against the Bye-laws there is no legal power to revise the register. The Lodging House accommodation is ample for the needs of the Borough. One keeper was prosecuted for allowing a Common Lodging House to be overcrowded, and fined 10s. and costs.

Houses Sub-let in Lodgings.

There are 244 houses let in apartments in the Borough; these contain 1,445 rooms. 45 houses were registered during the year and 46 were discontinued.

The houses referred to under this heading are those where the rent or charge payable by each lodger is less than 7s. per week, and if furnished, 10s. per week.

The registration of these houses gives us power to inspect them at any time. They have been inspected from time to time, and they have received 703 inspections in the day time and 40 inspections at night. Twelve keepers and the tenant of a room were prosecuted for contravening the Bye-laws, and fines amounting to £12 and costs were imposed, the case against the tenant of a room being dismissed.

Seamen's Lodging Houses.

There are 13 Seamen's Lodging Houses in the Borough, containing 63 rooms and 166 beds ; this is three less than last year. There have been 22 applications for renewals and new licenses; three of these have been refused, and six have been given up during the year. The Bye-laws in force regulating these houses have been carried out, and the houses generally kept in good and clean condition. 493 visits have been made during the day-time, and 35 visits during the night-time.

One person was prosecuted for keeping an unlicensed seamen's lodging house, and fined £1 and costs.

Workshops.

At the end of the year there were 1,128 workshops on the register. These have been regularly inspected by the Lady Inspector of Workshops and by the District Inspectors, the Lady Inspector visiting those workshops where females are employed and the District Inspectors visiting those premises where males only are employed.

One hundred and eighty-two defects were found in the workshops, the particulars being given in Table B.

The chief defect was want of cleanliness which was found in 54 cases. In each case the tenant of the workshop was cautioned and the defect remedied, but there is still very great room for improvement.

Three workshops were found to be overcrowded, but this condition was remedied without the necessity of notices being served.

In 14 instances the ventilation was found to be defective. Too little attention is paid to this very important matter.

Re OUTWORKERS.—The women outworkers' premises are visited by the Lady Inspector of Workshops, and those of the men by the District Inspectors.

During the year 606 visits have been paid.

The number of incorrect addresses sent to the Department during the year is very much below the number for previous years, and the inspection of Outworkers' premises has therefore been facilitated.

Proceedings have been instituted against eight firms for failing to send lists of Outworkers as required by Section 107 of the Factory and Workshops Act, and fines amounting in the aggregate to £2 17s. 6d. were imposed.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

A.—Inspection.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR
INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecu- tions. (4)
Factories..... (Including Factory Laundries)...	89	12	..
Workshops Including Workshop Laundries).	2,401	61	..
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' prem- ises included in Part 3 of this Report).	208	..	..
Total	2,698	73	..

B.—Defects Found.

Premises. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Act—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	54	54	..	..
Want of ventilation	14	13	..	..
Overcrowding	3	3	..	..
Want of drainage of floors . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	15	13	..	..
Sanitary accommo- dation {	insufficient	12	11	..
	unsuitable or defective ...	43	47	..
	not separate for sexes	5	9	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101) . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	36	26	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relat- ing to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Total	182	176	..	..

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

C.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.												Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	OUTWORK IN UN- WHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.			
	Lists received from Employers.				Prosecutions.				Number of Addresses received from other Authorities.	Number of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Authorities.	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.		Failing to send lists.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made, S. 110.	Prosecutions, S.S. 109, 110.
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.		Outworkers.		Outworkers.													
	Lists.	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Lists.	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Con- tractors.	Work- men.												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
Wearing Apparel---	46	38	140	9	7	14	460	131	12	.	8	592	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1. Making, &c.
2. Cleaning and washing
Lace, lace curtains and nets..
rtificial flowers
Nets, other than wire nets...
Tents
Sacks
Furniture and upholstery
Fur pulling
Feather sorting
Umbrellas, &c.	12	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carding, &c., cf buttons, &c..
Paper bags and boxes.....
Basket making.....
Brush making	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Racquet and tennis balls
Stuffed toys
File making
Electro plate
Cables and chains
Cart gear.....
Locks, latches and keys
Anchors and grapnels
Pea picking.....
Total	48	38	142	9	7	14	472	131	12	.	8	606	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

D.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Tenement Workshops	8
Domestic Workshops	204
Laundries	28
Workshop Bakehouses.....	301
Other Workshops	587
Total number of Workshops on Register.....	1,128

E.—Other Matters.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	35
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5).	<div> <div>Notified by H.M. In- spector</div> <div>Reports (of action taken). sent to H.M. Inspector</div> </div>
Other.....	6
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—	
Certificates granted during the year .....	..
In use at the end of the year.....	7

F.—ADDITIONAL SANITATION FOR RETAIL BAKEHOUSES,
SECTIONS 97—102.

Number of such premises in the district, 301.

Note to their sanitary condition. Ground floor bakehouses—Good.

Underground— „ —Satisfactory.

Action taken as to retail bakehouses in 1913, 48.

Action taken.	No. of Defects found.	Notices served.	Legal Proceedings.	Defects remedied.	Remarks.
As to Closets, &c., Sec. 97	
As to Water Cisterns, Sec. 97	
As to Drain Openings, Sec. 97	
As to Limewashing, &c., Sec. 97 ..	48	3	..	48	
As to Sleeping Places, Sec. 100	

Any proceedings under Section 98 as to retail bakehouses sanitarily unfit, Nil.

UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

Number of such premises in district, 7 certified, and 1 not in use at present.

Number certified by District Council under Section 101 (2) in 1913, Nil.

BAKEHOUSES, 1913.

Registered	301
Added to Register.....	54
Discontinued	32
Number of Underground Bakehouses Certified by Authority	7 and 1 not in use at present
Total Number of Ovens	365
Employees—Males	238
Females	328
Notices Served	3

Administration in connection with the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

1. MILK, AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM :—

	(a) Number of samples examined for presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	355	2
Cream.....	—	—

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it.

Sample 2001. Contained .03 per cent of Boric Acid.

Sample 2215. Contained a trace of Boric Acid.

2. CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM :—

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the labels as to preservatives were correct.

(i.) Correct statements made..... Nil

(ii.) Statements incorrect Nil

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(i.) Above 35 per cent 0

(ii.) Below 35 per cent 0

(c) Instances where (apart from analyses) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream

in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed. *None.*

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken. *None.*

3. THICKENING SUBSTANCES.—Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream. Action taken where found. *None.*

(4) OTHER OBSERVATIONS, IF ANY.

Sale of Food and Drugs.

944 samples have been purchased for analysis during the year, and 15, or 1·6 per cent of these proved to be adulterated.

544 of these samples were obtained in a semi-official manner in order to find out fraudulent dealers, especially in the sale of Butter and Margarine.

The greatest amount of adulteration was found in milk, 3·4 per cent of the samples being adulterated. Three of these samples contained an excess of water, seven were deficient of milk fat, and the remaining two contained Boric Acid.

One farmer and three milk dealers were prosecuted, and fined £4 5s. and costs ; three milk dealers were also cautioned. In two cases the milk dealers gave up the sale of milk on consideration that the prosecution was not proceeded with.

With regard to the samples found to contain Boric Acid, the dealers were cautioned.

Two butter samples, one being a test sample which was followed up with an official sample of the same butter, was found to be adulterated. The retail dealer who was prosecuted held a warranty, but the wholesale dealer convinced the Court that it had been given in error, and the case was dismissed. Two other butter samples contained 1 per cent of boron compound, and the dealers were cautioned.

One sample of malt vinegar was proved to be artificial, and the retail dealer was specially cautioned.

The supply of milk to the Ladywell Sanatorium has been up to the standard required by the contract, except in one instance.

Milkshops.

There were 616 milkshops on the register at the end of 1913. 116 were discontinued during the year, and 33 newly registered. 206 visits were made during the year. Three cases of scarlet fever, five of diphtheria, two of enteric fever, and one of erysipelas occurred in milkshops during 1913. The scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever patients were removed to the Sanatorium, and precautions taken in all the cases to prevent the spread of the disease.

Shops Act, 1912.

The shops in the Borough are classified under 52 headings. A card index has been completed of them, which shows a total of 5,068. There are also 145 sundry small shops.

453 businesses have been newly registered during the year, and 452 discontinued.

The number of visits made was 7,191 in the day-time and 50 at night.

In 58 cases of infringement letters of warning were sent to the shopkeepers concerned.

Three other cases were referred to the Health Committee, and afterwards dealt with by the Town Clerk.

The Barbers and Hairdressers, Boot and Shoe Retailers, Boot and Shoe Repairers, Cloggers, and Corn Merchants applied for a Weekly Half Holiday Order. A vote was taken in January, resulting in a majority in favour of the Order in the trades stated with the exception of the Barbers and Hairdressers.

Salford Weekly Half Holiday No. 1 Order, fixing the weekly half holiday for these trades, was made by the Council, and came into force on March 1st, 1913.

Application for exemption Orders were received from Stationers, Booksellers, Toy Dealers and Fancy Goods Dealers, and from Bird Dealers. A vote was taken in May, resulting in a majority in favour of the exemption Orders in both cases.

The Exemption Orders were made by the Council, and came into operation on June 4th, 1913.

Application was received from the Butchers of the Borough asking for a Closing and Half Holiday Order, and a vote was taken in June, resulting in a majority of over two-thirds in favour of such an Order.

The Council made a Closing and Half Holiday Order in August, which was confirmed by the Secretary of State on October 16th, 1913.

A petition signed by more than half of the Barbers and Hairdressers of the Borough asking for a weekly Half Holiday Order was received, and after the signatures had been verified, the Council made an Order fixing the weekly half holiday for this trade, which came into force on November 1st, 1913.

The Greengrocers of the Borough applied for a Weekly Half Holiday Order, and a vote was taken in December, but the two-thirds majority necessary in the case of an exempted trade was not obtained.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

SALFORD WEEKLY HALF-HOLIDAY (No. 1) ORDER, 1913.—

The Council of the County Borough of Salford, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Shops Act, 1912, and after due compliance with its provisions, DO HEREBY ORDER as follows :—

1. This Order, which may be cited as the “Salford Weekly Half-Holiday (No. 1) Order, 1913,” applies to all shops in the County Borough of Salford in which any of the retail trades or businesses specified in the Schedule hereto is carried on.

2. Every shop in the said County Borough to which this Order applies shall be CLOSED for the serving of customers on the day and not later than the hour specified in the second column of the said schedule opposite to the name of the particular trade or business.

3. The Order shall come into force on the First day of March, 1913.

SCHEDULE.

Name of Trade or Business.	Day of Weekly Half Holiday and Hour of Closing Shop.
BOOT & SHOE RETAILER	WEDNESDAY, at and after ONE o'clock (or, in the alternative, at option of Shopkeeper, SATURDAY, at and after the same hour).
BOOT & SHOE REPAIRER	WEDNESDAY, at and after ONE o'clock (or, in the alternative, at option of Shopkeeper, SATURDAY, at and after the same hour).
CLOGGER	WEDNESDAY, at and after ONE o'clock (or, in the alternative, at option of Shopkeeper, SATURDAY, at and after the same hour).
CORN MERCHANT	SATURDAY, at and after TWO o'clock (or, in the alternative, at option of Shopkeeper, WEDNESDAY, at and after the same hour).

Dated this Twelfth day of February, 1913.

L. C. EVANS,

Town Hall, Salford.

TOWN CLERK.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

STATIONERS, &C., EXEMPTION ORDER, 1912.

The Council of the County Borough of Salford, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Shops Act, 1912, DO HEREBY ORDER as follows :—

1. This Order shall come into force on the Fourth day of June, 1913, and may be cited as the "Stationers, &c., Exemption Order, 1913," and shall apply to all shops in the County Borough of Salford in which any or all of the retail trades or businesses of a Stationer, Bookseller, Toy Dealer, and Fancy Goods Dealer is or are carried on.

2. Shops to which this Order applies are hereby Exempt from the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Shops Act, 1912, so far as any or all of the trades or businesses of a Stationer, Bookseller, Toy Dealer, and Fancy Goods Dealer is or are carried on in such Shops.

Dated this Fourth day of June, 1913,

L. C. EVANS,

Town Hall, Salford.

TOWN CLERK.

Section 4 (1) of the Shops Act, 1912, referred to in the Order, provides as follows :—

“ Every shop shall, save as otherwise provided by this Act, be closed for the serving of customers not later than one o’clock in the afternoon on one week day in every week.”

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

BIRD DEALERS’ EXEMPTION ORDER, 1912.

The Council of the County Borough of Salford, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Shops Act, 1912, DO HEREBY ORDER as follows :—

1. This Order shall come into force on the Fourth day of June, 1913, and may be cited as the “ Bird Dealers’ Exemption Order, 1913,” and shall apply to all Shops in the County Borough of Salford in which the retail trade or business of a Bird Dealer is carried on.

2. Shops to which this Order applies are hereby Exempt from the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Shops Act, 1912, so far as the trade or business of a Bird Dealer is carried on in such Shops.

Dated this Fourth day of June, 1913.

L. C. EVANS,

Town Hall, Salford.

TOWN CLERK.

Section 4 (1) of the Shops Act, 1912, referred to in the Order, provides as follows :—

“ Every shop shall, save as otherwise provided by this Act, be closed for the serving of customers not later than one o’clock in the afternoon on one week day in every week.”

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

SALE OF MEAT.

CLOSING AND HALF-HOLIDAY ORDER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Order has been confirmed by the Secretary of State, and is now in force, viz :—

“ SHOPS ACT, 1912.

Whereas the Town Council of Salford have, in pursuance of the provisions of the Shops Act, 1912, made and submitted to me a Closing Order relating to the Meat Retailers' shops in the Borough :

And whereas it appears to me that the Order should be confirmed with amendment :

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers vested in me by the said Act, I hereby amend and confirm the Order as hereinafter set forth :—

BOROUGH OF SALFORD. SHOPS ACT, 1912. CLOSING ORDER.

It is hereby ordered that

1. This Order, which may be cited as the ' Meat Retailers' Closing and Half-Holiday Order, 1913,' applies to all shops in the County Borough of Salford in which the sale by retail of Meat is carried on.

2. The word ' Meat ' in this Order means those parts of the carcase of any bovine animal, sheep, or lamb, commonly known as ' butchers' meat.'

3. The provisions of Section 4 of the Act are hereby extended to the sale by retail of meat.

4. All shops to which this Order applies shall be closed for the weekly half-holiday at 1 p.m. on Monday throughout the year.

“ Provided that any shopkeeper may substitute Saturday for Monday on affixing a notice to that effect in his shop.

5. All shops to which this Order applies shall be closed for serving customers on the several days of the week hereinafter appearing at and after the following hours respectively :

Monday (Weekly Half-holiday—Shops closed at 1 p.m.) Tuesday, at and after 8 p.m. Wednesday, at and after 8 p.m. Thursday, at and after 8 p.m. Friday, at and after 10 p.m.

Provided that where the occupier of a shop to which this Order applies elects to close his shop for the weekly half-holiday on Saturday instead of on Monday, the closing hour on Monday shall be at and after 8 p.m.

6. Where any trade or business other than the sale by retail of meat is carried on in any shop to which this Order applies, such shop may be kept open after the closing hour mentioned in Article 5 of this Order for the purpose of the first-mentioned trade or business alone, provided that (a) after the said closing hour there shall be exhibited in some conspicuous places on the exterior and in the interior of such shop notices in letters of the size of not less than two inches containing the following words :—‘ SHOPS ACT, 1912. THIS SHOP IS CLOSED FOR TO-DAY EXCEPT FOR THE SALE BY RETAIL OF ’; (b) so far as reasonably practicable no goods in connection with the trade or business for which the shop is required to be closed shall be exhibited either inside or outside the shop.

R. McKENNA,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall, 16th October, 1913.”

L. C. EVANS,

TOWN CLERK.

Town Hall, Salford, 22nd October, 1913.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

SHOPS ACT, 1912. BARBERS & HAIRDRESSERS.

SALFORD WEEKLY HALF-HOLIDAY (No. 2) ORDER, 1913.

The Council of the County Borough of Salford, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Shops Act, 1912, and after due compliance with its provisions, DO HEREBY ORDER as follows :—

1. This Order, which may be cited as the “Salford Weekly Half-Holiday (No. 2) Order, 1913,” applies to all Shops in the County Borough of Salford in which the retail trade or business of Barber and Hairdresser is carried on.

2. Every Shop in the said County Borough to which this Order applies shall be CLOSED for the serving of customers on Wednesday at and after Half-past One o'clock in the afternoon (or, in the alternative, at option of Shopkeeper, Saturday at and after the same hour) throughout the year.

3. This Order shall come into force on the First day of November, 1913.

Dated this first day of October, 1913,

L. C. EVANS,
TOWN CLERK.

Town Hall, Salford.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

No licenses have been granted in the Borough.

Smoke Nuisance.

Particulars as to smoke nuisances caused by firms during the year 1913, and dealt with by the Health Committee :—

41 notices were issued under the Public Health Act.

17 firms were summoned by the Health Committee for smoke nuisance during the year 1913, and fined in the aggregate £16 0s. 6d.

During the year 1913, 4,064 smoke observations have been made, as against 4,128 in the year 1912, and 4,700 in the year 1911. 624 stokers and others were cautioned by the Inspector for negligence in firing the furnaces under their charge ; at the same time, 91 firms were reported to, and dealt with by, the Health Committee ; also 624 cautionary notices were issued to firms with a table of smoke observations taken from their chimneys.

There were five cases of smoke nuisances in connection with locomotive engines, portable boilers, and steam

cranes. Summonses were issued, and fines amounting to £3 and costs were inflicted in three cases, one case was dismissed for want of corroborative evidence, and the other case was adjourned *sine die*, as it was proposed to carry out alterations at once.

Several chimneys have been raised during the year in connection with small workshops.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HALF-HOURLY OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Minutes of Black Smoke emitted in half-an-hour.	No. of Observations taken.	Percentage to Total.
No Black Smoke	1,735	42·7
One Minute	1,431	35·2
Two Minutes	372	9·2
Three Minutes	435	10·7
Over Three Minutes	91	2·2
Total Observations taken ...	4,064	100·0

Manure Receptacles, and Removal of Manure and other Offensive Matter.

The Bye-laws with respect to receptacles for manure and the weekly removal of manure, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter, which came into operation towards the end of 1909, have been enforced during the past year, and special attention has been paid to stable yards where manure quickly accumulates and where no receptacle is provided.

During the year 11 manure receptacles have been provided.

The Bye-laws as regards the regular removal of manure have been well observed.

Pig Keeping.

Complaints were received of a nuisance arising from the keeping of pigs.

The Council made an Order under the Salford Improvement Act, 1867, for the removal of the pigs.

This was complied with.

Offensive Trades.

An application was made for the registration of certain premises for the purpose of manufacturing dripping and lard compounds.

Two applications were also made for the transference of the registration of Tripe Works, but in each case the request was refused.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The following is a list of the offensive trades in the Borough.

Nature of Trades.	Borough.	Discontinued.	Newly Registered.
Tripe Dressing	5	1	..
Soap Works	4	..	..
Oil and Tallow	2	..	..
Tanneries	1	..	..
Varnish and Tar .....	..	..	..
Skin Mat Makers	3	..	..
Gut Scrapers	2	1	..
Total	17	2	..

Canal Boats Acts.—

Number of canal boats inspected	635
Number of canal boats conforming to Acts	575
Number of canal boats with one or more infringements ..	60
Total number of infringements	76
Registration .....	..
Notification of change of master.....	..
Absence of certificates	5
Marking	14
Overcrowding .....	..
Separation of the sexes	1
Cleanliness	6
Ventilation	2
Ventilators obstructed	5
Painting	11
Provision of water vessel	2
Water vessels broken.....	2
Removal of bilge water .....	..
Boats defective and leaking	22
Stove pipes defective	1
Pump defective.....	..
Admittance of Inspector .....	..
Notification of infectious disease .....	..
Dilapidation	5
Certificates not identifying owners .....	..
Loading manure without tight bulkheads .....	..
Number of notices served	26

Other steps taken to secure compliance: 23 letters were written to the owners, and 25 calls were made on owners.

Detention of boats for cleansing and disinfection—none.

Legal proceedings taken—none.

Number of boats on register. Not a Registration Authority.

Canal boats registered to carry	2540
Men found on the boats	964
Women found on the boats	285
Children under 12 years found on the boats	310

Drainage Inspection.

The testing and examination of all existing drainage is carried out by this Department. Two Inspectors and four labourers are kept continually at work examining drainage, and the following table gives the detailed results of their labours :—

Number of tests made	891
„ applications from Louseholders	39
„ houses affected by the tests	2,119
„ notices and reports issued	445
„ notices and reports complied with	438
„ drain inlets opened and cleared	1,837

INSANITARY CONDITIONS FOUND.

Defects.

Number of drains wholly and partly choked	398
„ drains defectively constructed	627
„ gully traps badly laid	120
„ drains defectively trapped	68
„ waste pipes defectively trapped or connected to drains	18
„ downspouts connected to drains	69
„ soil pipes with leaking joints or defectively ventilated	69
„ defective water closets	60
Total defects	1,429

RECONSTRUCTION OF DRAINS AND THE CONSTRUCTION
OF NEW DRAINS.

Number of tests applied	2,390
„ houses affected	2,144
„ passage drains (tests)	31

Mode Wheel Ambulance and Disinfecting Station.

STAFF.—The work of this department is supervised by an Inspector, who devotes part of his time only to this work. Under his control there are five drivers, one of whom is resident at the station, five disinfectors, one of whom attends to the steam disinfecting machines, and two labourers who clean the public conveniences in the Borough. There are two horses, three horse ambulances, three motor ambulances, and one bedding van. The disinfecting machines are two large Goddard, Massey and Warner's high pressure stoves.

The following are the details of the work carried out during the year:—

SALFORD CASES.—1,415 journeys were made by the ambulances; 526 journeys were made for the removal of infected bedding and clothing. 1,955 houses were disinfected, involving the disinfection of 4,113 rooms. 3,219 bundles of clothing were disinfected by steam at the station.

OUT-DISTRICT CASES.—203 journeys were made by the ambulances; 39 journeys were made for the removal of infected bedding and clothing; 263 bundles of clothing

have been disinfected by steam at the Station. 2 journeys were also made for the removal of cases coming under the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority ; disinfection has been carried out on one ship stationed at the Manchester Ship Canal, and 5 bundles of clothing and bedding have been disinfected. 1,043 journeys were made for the removal of convalescent cases from the Ladywell Sanatorium to their homes.

SALFORD CASES AND OUT-DISTRICT CASES.—2,174 journeys were made during the year, delivering disinfected bedding and clothing.

85 bundles of clothing and bedding were destroyed at the owners' request.

Disinfection has been carried out at 12 schools, and also at 21 public institutions in the Borough during the year. 116 books from public and private libraries have been disinfected.

6 midwives were bathed at the station, and their clothing and various instruments disinfected. 22 "Contacts" were also bathed.

138 children in a verminous state were bathed and their clothing disinfected.

Sanitary Conveniences.

There are 20 conveniences in the Borough, under the control of the Health Committee, situated :—

Trinity Market, Salford.
Liverpool Street, Salford.
Broughton Lane, Broughton.
Bolton Road (junction of Claremont Road), Pendleton.
Whit Lane, Pendleton.
Windsor Bridge, Salford.
Blucher Street, Salford.
Stevenson Street, Salford.
The Cliff, Broughton.
Park Lane, Broughton.
Broad Street, Pendleton.
Greengate Arch, Salford.
Eccles New Road, Weaste.
Broughton Bridge.
Frederick Road, Pendleton.
Cross Lane, Salford.
Trafford Road (Eccles New Road corner).
„ „ (near the Docks).
Oldfield Road (corner of Chapel Street).
Moor Lane, Broughton.

These conveniences have been kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

TABLE G 1.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES, 1913.

Wards.	Crescent.	Islington.	Ordsall.	St. Matthias'	St. Paul's.	St. Thomas's.	Trinity.	Total.
Number on Register	6	10	1	1	1	3	5	27
Number added to Register in 1913.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number Re-registered under Part 5 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907	2	3	..	..	..	2	2	9
Number removed from Register in 1913 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Rooms.....	42	54	7	7	7	20	43	180
„ „ Beds	200	511	40	34	32	92	245	1,154
Average Number occupied each night—Males	146	463	19	24	20	62	193	927
„ Females .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notices served on Landlords	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	8
„ „ Keepers.....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	4
Number of Day Inspections	203	389	38	42	48	159	230	1,109
„ Night „	6	13	2	1	1	3	5	31

TABLE G 2.

SAMPLES COLLECTED BY THE INSPECTOR, UNDER THE "SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT," FROM 1875 TO 1913.

	Total.	Milk.	Butter.	Bread and Flour.	Drugs.	Gro- ceries.	Beer and Porter.	Wines and Spirits.	Sun- dries.
1875..	60	37	1	1	1	..	7	4	9
1876..	119	43	2	18	34	17	..	..	5
1877..	390	114	7	159	22	30	18	37	3
1878..	418	197	10	35	31	25	24	70	26
1879..	518	306	16	130	15	28	10	13	..
1880..	506	269	12	48	5	52	71	18	31
1881..	478	376	11	1	..	61	..	8	21
1882..	465	300	7	47	13	3	58	20	17
1883..	497	436	1	29	1	12	..	2	16
1884..	507	359	10	35	7	..	64	11	21
1885..	478	399	21	14	4	13	21	..	6
1886..	483	361	6	21	..	36	1	22	36
1887..	472	355	2	..	..	25	42	43	5
1888..	883	701	6	..	30	83	..	9	54
1889..	832	652	35	..	21	85	15	17	7
1890..	874	591	41	38	24	64	12	49	55
1891..	901	611	20	20	18	134	23	74	1
1892..	853	613	78	31	13	61	7	44	6
1893..	955	855	15	1	..	51	6	27	..
1894..	765	676	50	1	..	35	..	3	..
1895..	767	633	58	7	1	25	..	12	31
1896..	730	419	247	5	..	21	13	20	5
1897..	791	460	236	32	..	24	..	39	..
1898..	771	365	332	16	7	25	..	14	12
1899..	763	338	389	..	5	11	..	..	20
1900..	752	297	327	14	..	33	48	9	24
1901..	760	312	388	10	..	11	26	..	13
1902..	785	296	440	5	..	31	..	..	13
1903..	825	312	355	12	..	70	13	15	48
1904..	826	284	285	6	2	216	1	22	10
1905..	801	325	245	7	..	193	..	16	15
1906..	894	369	237	9	4	237	..	5	33
1907..	890	435	250	5	..	187	..	..	13
1908..	899	417	234	9	8	205	12	..	14
1909..	898	401	263	7	..	209	..	..	18
1910..	956	397	284	10	..	250	..	..	15
1911..	903	378	257	13	..	228	..	..	27
1912..	954	413	273	7	..	238	..	..	23
1913..	944	355	272	12	19	243	..	..	43

TABLE G 2.—*continued.*

PERCENTAGE OF ARTICLES RETURNED AS ADULTERATED.

	Total.	Milk.	Butter.	Bread and Flour.	Drugs.	Gro- ceries.	Beer and Porter.	Wines and Spirits.	Sun- dries.
1875..	66.6	62.1	100.0	..	..	..	100.0	75.0	66.6
1876..	40.3	55.8	50.0	27.8	35.3	17.6	..	..	60.0
1877..	27.4	40.3	28.6	11.3	13.6	6.7	..	97.3	..
1878..	29.9	29.4	10.0	2.9	51.6	4.0	4.2	67.1	..
1879..	12.0	13.1	25.0	5.4	26.6	10.7	10.0	2.3	..
1880..	20.2	25.2	75.0	6.3	..	17.3	11.3	11.1	9.7
1881..	16.3	18.1	9.1	..	..	1.6	..	37.5	23.8
1882..	15.5	19.0	14.3	2.1	53.8	..	1.7	10.0	17.6
1883..	6.6	6.7	..	3.4	..	8.3	..	50.0	6.3
1884..	7.1	2.8	40.0	5.7	57.1	..	..	27.3	61.9
1885..	5.2	4.8	4.8	7.1	..	15.4	..	..	33.2
1886..	3.9	1.1	50.0	..	..	25.0	..	..	8.3
1887..	8.7	9.9	..	..	..	8.0	2.4	7.0	..
1888..	6.3	2.8	100.0	..	26.6	13.3	..	..	20.4
1889..	10.1	7.3	22.8	..	28.5	24.7	..	..	14.2
1890..	5.1	1.9	50.0	..	..	15.6	..	30.6	12.7
1891..	6.1	1.4	35.0	10.0	..	22.3	..	9.4	..
1892..	7.4	4.2	29.5	..	23.1	18.0	..	..	..
1893..	6.6	4.0	26.7	..	..	17.6	..	59.3	..
1894..	1.2	1.1	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1895..	2.3	1.2	15.5	..	..	8.0	..	..	..
1896..	4.1	2.4	6.5	..	..	..	..	20.0	..
1897..	4.3	4.3	4.2	..	..	..	..	7.7	..
1898..	1.9	1.6	1.8	..	2.9	..	..	7.1	..
1899..	3.9	2.4	4.4	..	100.0	..	..	..	..
1900..	3.7	3.4	0.9	..	..	..	25.0	33.3	4.2
1901..	1.7	2.9	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902..	1.1	1.7	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903..	0.6	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
1904..	3.6	3.5	2.1	..	..	0.9	..	54.5	..
1905..	1.9	2.5	1.6	..	..	..	..	12.5	6.6
1906..	1.7	3.5	..	..	..	0.8	..	..	..
1907..	0.5	0.7	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908..	0.9	1.7	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1909..	0.6	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910..	2.2	4.8	0.3	..	..	0.4	..	..	..
1911..	2.5	4.8	1.6	..	..	0.4	..	..	..
1912..	1.8	3.6	..	..	..	0.8	..	..	..
1913..	1.6	3.4	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	2.3

TABLE G 3.

NEW HOUSES ERECTED AND HOUSES DEMOLISHED IN 1913.

Wards.	Houses erected.	Houses demolished.
Kersal	34	3
Albert Park	1	—
Grosvenor	—	—
St. Matthias'	—	33
Trinity	2	—
Crescent	—	3
Islington	—	4
Regent	—	—
Ordsall	1	20
Trafford	—	—
Charlestown	108	—
St. Thomas'	—	2
St. Paul's	1	—
Seedley	—	—
Weaste	—	—
Hope	41	—
	<hr/> 188	<hr/> 65

TABLE G 4.

WATER CLOSETS PROVIDED IN 1913 IN LIEU OF PRIVY MIDDENS AND
PAIL CLOSETS, AND ALSO ADDITIONAL WATER CLOSETS PROVIDED
IN THE RE-MODELLING OF INSANITARY DWELLINGS.

Wards.	
Kersal	9
Albert Park	12
Grosvenor	—
St. Matthias'	65
Trinity	7
Crescent	14
Islington	10
Regent	35
Ordsall	52
Trafford	28
Charlestown	87
St. Thomas'	53
St. Paul's	52
Seedley	35
Weaste	6
Hope	2
	<hr/>
	467
	<hr/>

TABLE G 5.

CASES HEARD BEFORE MAGISTRATES, 1913.

Particulars of Offence.	No. of Cases.	Decision of Justices.	Total Fines without Costs.
			£ s. d.
Keeper of Common Lodging House allowing same to be overcrowded.	1	Fined with costs	0 10 0
For keeping an unlicensed Seamen's Lodging House.	1	Fined with costs	1 0 0
Keeper of sub-let house failing to comply with Bye-laws as to cleansing premises.	10	6 Fined with costs 4 costs only	7 0 0
Keeper of sub-let house allowing the same to be overcrowded.	1	Fined with costs	2 0 0
Keeper of sub-let house failing to comply with Bye-laws as to choked water closet.	1	Fined with costs	3 0 0
Tenant of a room of a sub-let house allowing same to be overcrowded.	1	Dismissed . . . . .	. . . .
Occupier of dwelling house suffering interior to be in such a condition as to be prejudicial to health.	3	3 fined with costs	1 0 0
Neglecting to carry into effect notices from Urban Sanitary Authority.	2	2 fined with costs	0 12 6
For failing to provide a manure receptacle in accordance with Bye-laws.	1	Withdrawn on payment of costs ; premises vacated . . . . .	. . . .
For selling milk without being Registered.	1	Fined with costs	0 5 0
Occupier of a workshop, failing to send in a list of outworkers, as required by the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.	8	5 fined with costs 1 costs only 2 withdrawn, lists supplied	2 17 6
Carried forward	30		18 5 0

TABLE G 5.—*Continued.*CASES HEARD BEFORE MAGISTRATES, 1913.—*Continued.*

Particulars of Offence.	No. of Cases.	Decision of Justices.	Total Fines without Costs.
			£ s. d.
Brought forward	30		
For permitting dense black smoke to be emitted from Chimneys of works.	6	5 fined with costs 1 withdrawn, nuisance abated	18 5 0 4 10 6
For permitting dense black smoke to be emitted in connection with the chimney of a boiler, a portable boiler, 2 steam cranes, and a locomotive engine.	5	3 fined with costs 1 dismissed 1 adjourned <i>sine die</i> , alterations proposed ..	3 0 0
Not obeying order prohibiting nuisance caused by chimney sending forth black smoke.	6	6 fined with costs	8 10 0
Selling to complainant milk not of the nature, substance and quality demanded.	3	2 fined with costs 1 withdrawn	1 5 0
For consigning milk to a Salford milk dealer which was not of the nature, substance and quality demanded.	2	2 fined with costs	3 0 0
For selling butter not of the nature, substance and quality demanded.	2	Dismissed, warranty proved . . . . .	. . . .
For acting in contravention of the Animals Transit and General Order <i>re</i> non-tying of animals.	1	Fined with costs	0 10 0
For failing to notify certain cows under the Tuberculosis Order, 1913, <i>re</i> prevalence of Tuberculosis.	2	2 fined with costs	30 0 0
For contravening the Public Health Act, 1875, by preparing diseased udders for the food of man	1	Dismissed . . . . .	. . . .
TOTAL	58		£69 0 6

TABLE G 6.

YEAR 1913.

METEOROLOGY, AND REGISTERED DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, AND FROM CERTAIN PREVALENT DISEASES, IN EACH FORTNIGHT OF THE YEAR.

Fortnight ending.	Temperature of the Air.			Temperature— 4-feet below ground.	Mean Humidity. Complete Saturation = 100.	Rainfall in Inches.	Deaths Registered from.				
	Highest during the Fortnight.	Lowest during the Fortnight.	Mean Temperature.				All Causes.	Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Diarrhœa.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Phthisis.
1913	°	°	°	°							
Jan. 11....	53·0	34·2	43·4	44·0	91	1·000	136	4	3	39	14
25....	51·0	27·5	38·0	41·9	94	·853	130	8	3	37	18
Feb. 8....	53·7	27·9	41·4	41·1	89	1·107	118	3	..	36	8
22....	53·9	30·0	39·1	41·7	88	·190	166	8	4	31	17
Mar. 8....	57·0	31·5	42·8	40·9	83	·703	175	15	3	54	11
22....	57·6	27·6	41·1	41·4	85	1·037	121	8	2	34	14
April 5....	57·3	31·0	43·3	42·1	82	·380	160	12	6	45	13
19....	54·9	31·0	43·2	43·1	81	1·207	155	18	2	41	12
May 3....	64·2	36·5	49·2	45·0	77	2·124	145	20	3	33	16
17....	66·6	35·0	49·8	46·7	75	1·007	148	25	1	35	9
31....	77·6	38·5	54·6	49·3	79	·861	151	18	1	26	10
June 14....	74·1	44·5	54·7	52·5	70	1·461	125	21	4	32	8
28....	79·3	49·5	58·3	54·3	77	·612	123	23	3	22	13
July 12....	74·2	44·8	56·2	55·2	80	1·052	146	21	5	29	10
26....	73·1	47·9	57·5	55·3	76	·297	116	13	5	16	12
Aug. 9....	79·1	43·5	58·2	56·9	74	·555	108	11	6	20	10
23....	76·1	45·2	57·6	57·1	81	1·744	147	33	21	27	8
Sept. 6....	79·3	47·8	59·7	57·2	73	·125	121	27	24	22	12
20....	73·2	41·0	55·7	56·6	74	·668	132	34	32	17	8
Oct. 4....	79·0	35·0	59·2	56·1	78	·850	143	24	20	14	8
18....	64·2	42·1	52·1	55·1	83	·785	116	13	11	17	7
Nov. 1....	66·6	33·0	49·7	53·1	82	·840	154	19	13	39	13
15....	58·0	35·5	47·2	50·6	86	1·625	143	17	4	35	14
29....	58·9	34·0	47·4	49·1	87	1·654	136	10	3	29	14
Dec. 13....	55·7	33·8	45·1	47·5	85	1·211	130	13	1	31	12
27....	53·8	31·0	42·0	46·0	85	·645	163	13	4	42	14
1914											
Week ending											
Jan. 3....	48·0	24·8	34·9	43·7	92	·105	94	7	2	29	6

TABLE G 7.
METEOROLOGY.

TEMPERATURES IN QUARTERS AND YEARS.

TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.												
MEAN MAXIMUM.						MEAN MINIMUM.						
1911. 1912. 1913						1911. 1912. 1913						
° ° °						° ° °						
1st Quarter..						1st Quarter..						
2nd „ ..						2nd „ ..						
3rd „ ..						3rd „ ..						
4th „ ..						4th „ ..						
<hr/>						<hr/>						
Year..	63·4	61·3	62·5			Year..	38·5	37·8	38·4			

MEAN TEMPERATURE.						MEAN TEMPERATURE— 4 FEET BELOW GROUND.						
1911. 1912. 1913						1911. 1912. 1913						
° ° °						° ° °						
1st Quarter..						1st Quarter..						
2nd „ ..						2nd „ ..						
3rd „ ..						3rd „ ..						
4th „ ..						4th „ ..						
<hr/>						<hr/>						
Year..	49·9	48·7	49·2			Year..	50·4	49·1	49·1			

MEAN HUMIDITY.						AMOUNT OF RAINFALL.						
1911. 1912. 1913						1911. 1912. 1913						
1st Quarter..						1st Quarter..						
2nd „ ..						2nd „ ..						
3rd „ ..						3rd „ ..						
4th „ ..						4th „ ..						
<hr/>						<hr/>						
Year..	81	84	82			Year..	27·78	34·67	24·70			

TABLE G 8.**REGISTER OF WORK DONE—YEAR ENDING JANUARY 3RD, 1914.**

No. of Complaints received	3686
{ Dwelling-houses	16716
" Re Housing Town Planning Act	12521
Schools	992
Factories	89
Canal Boats	700
Common Lodging-houses (Day)	1109
" " " (Night)	31
Sub-let " " (Day)	703
" " " (Night)	40
Seamen's Lodging-houses (Day)	493
" " " (Night)	35
Slaughter-houses	332
Dairies and Milk-shops	206
Shippons	17
Piggeries	79
Van Dwellings	7
Tips	75
Workshops (Day)	1458
" (Night)	99
Inspections of { Domestic Workshops	110
{ Domestic Workshops (Night) .....	..
Restaurant Kitchens	23
Premises where food is prepared	214
Fish and Fruit Stalls and Shops	75
Poulterers' Shops	19
Butchers' Shops and Stalls	153
Outworkers' Premises	606
Ice Cream Shops and Stalls	63
Re Offensive Trades	136
Re Shops Act	7191
Re Shops Act (Night)	50
Re Midwives	432
Re Infantile Deaths	505
Re Verminous Houses	10
" " Children	179
Miscellaneous	4365
Bakehouses	637
Laundries	88
Urinals —Public	439
—Private	232
Re Infectious Disease	4280
Re Cases of Phthisis	4562
Re-inspections	14004
{ Notices issued	2654
" uncomplied with	112
Action taken .. { Letters written	11144
{ Summonses issued	58
Disinfection—Houses Disinfected	1960
{ Repaired	259
{ Reconstructed	1491
House Drains .. { Trapped	371
{ Slopstone Pipes disconnected from	3
{ Downspouts disconnected from	7

REGISTER OF WORK DONE—(Continued).

Water Closets ..	{ New, provided	466
	{ Ventilated .....	..
	{ Soil-pipes ventilated .....	..
	{ Urinals provided .....	..
Ash receptacles ..	{ New, provided	1123
	{ Dwelling-houses	27
	{ Cellars	1
	{ Lodging-houses	45
Limewashed ...	{ " Sub-let	26
	{ " Seamen's	3
	{ Bakehouses	223
	{ Slaughter-houses	3
	{ Dairies and Milkshops	10
	{ Workshops	57
	{ Workshops (Domestic)	4
	{ Outworker's premises	38
Limewashed ...	{ Laundries	11
	{ Restaurant kitchens .....	..
	{ Shippens .....	..
	{ Urinals	12
Closure of	{ Offensive Trade Premises .....	..
	{ Houses unfit for habitation	1
	{ Lodging-houses .....	..
	{ " " Sub-let	45
	{ Slaughter-houses .....	..
	{ Workshops	48
	{ " (Domestic)	14
	{ Dairies and Milkshops	33
Newly registered ..	{ Bakehouses	54
	{ Laundries	2
	{ Shops under Shops Act	453
	{ Second-hand Goods Stores	41
Accumulations Removed	{ Offensive Trades .....	..
	{ Manure and Refuse	48
	{ Stagnant Water	13
	{ Manure receptacles provided	11
Smoke Nuisance	{ Observations taken	4064
	{ Notices served	41
	{ Cautionary Notices served	624
	{ Flagged	6
Passages and Yards	{ Repaired	603
	{ Drained	5
Infected Bedding and Clothing..	{ Stoved	3224
	{ Destroyed	69
Food	{ Samples purchased for analysis	942
	{ Samples obtained for bacteriological examination	213
Discased Meat ...	{ Seizures made	562
	{ Animals removed from improper situations	11
	{ Overcrowding of dwellings abated	56
	{ Houses repaired, by owners, after notice	1077
Canal Boats	{ " cleaned	83
	{ painted	6
	{ " defective	22
	{ " repaired	12